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MR. LODGE FAVORS DISARMAMENT IF OTHER NATIONS ACT

Discussion on Approaching Conference Recalls the Senator's Stand for Big Navy—Urge Mr. Borah as Third Delegate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The first note of apprehension as to the wisdom of the selection of Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, Republican leader, as a member of the American delegation to the international conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions was heard on the floor of the Senate yesterday.

While not making a frontal attack on the availability of the majority leader for a position at the international council table, Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, in congratulating Mr. Lodge called attention to the part the Massachusetts Senator had played in the effort to cut down army and navy expenditures, indicating that his record as a big navy, big army man, reflected his past attitude on the matter of armaments.

Senator Harrison and other Democrats pointed to the record of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who, it was urged, was preeminently marked for a place on any delegation representing America.

Representatives Responsible
Referring to the selection of Senator Lodge, Senator Harrison said in part:

"It is a great tribute to the leader of the majority in the Senate. Personally I share, as every other senator does, a feeling of pleasure that this honor has come to the Senator from Massachusetts, but I am sorry to have heard the remarks of the Senator when he recalled the votes that he had cast and the position he has taken touching disarmament in the past.

"I am hopeful," Senator Harrison continued, "since the Senator from Massachusetts has been designated as one of the two representatives already selected to represent this country, that he will change his past views and work in cooperation with the representatives of the other countries to bring about a limitation of armaments. I have no doubt that he will do that; I feel quite sure that he will carry out the wishes of the President."

Always Favored Limitation
Interrupting Mr. Harrison, Senator Lodge declared that there had been no change in his views regarding the limitation of armaments. Declaring that he had "always favored it," the Senator added:

"I voted for it in 1915, when the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Swanson) reported what I think was a very great bill for the navy. I have always been in favor of it, but it must be a general reduction of armaments and I shall do everything in my power to carry out, and to fulfill the views in the great office for which the President has done me the honor to select me. I want the Senator to be very assured that there will be nobody there who will labor harder for the reduction of armaments than I; but I want a general reduction.

"A general reduction, of course, will result in the greatest possible economy and money saving for the people of the world. One great reason for the reduction of armaments is that it will mean a great economy. I hope it will also promote peace, but a general reduction of armaments is primarily necessary to relieve the people of the world of the burdens under which they are now staggering."

League Plan Ignored
The Mississippi Senator declared that while he approved the President's action in calling the disarmament conference, his plan was no better than the disarmament provisions in the League of Nations Covenant.

Senator Harrison applauded the appointment of Secretary of State Hughes to the delegation, and recommended the selection of Senator Borah of Idaho, who began the disarmament movement in the Senate, as the third delegate, declaring that the people of the country, "looked for his appointment more than that of any other man."

"Senator Borah," he asserted, "has been a commanding figure in the fight for the limitation of armaments since the third of last November. His program received no sympathy from the other side of the aisle. When he introduced his amendment to the naval bill asking for a disarmament conference the Senator from Washington (Mr. Polander) labored for days to

kill it, and not until word came from the White House, after weeks of consideration of the naval bill, did they change front and vote for his amendment."

The part of Mr. Lodge's speech on the good roads bill that refreshed the memories of his Democratic opponents as to his past record follows:

"We have cut down with great severity the appropriations for the army and navy, which I regard as absolutely necessary expenditures for any government which means to protect itself against dangers which may come to any nation. We have cut the army below a point which seems to me safe. We have cut the navy down to such a point that work on necessary ships, such as the battle cruisers and the airplane carriers, has been either stopped or slackened. This is exactly like a man who economizes by giving up his insurance whether on his house or on his life. I think these reductions for our army and navy have been carried too far already, but to cut down the naval appropriations \$100,000,000 below what is needed to complete in a reasonable time our building program, and to give us such a navy as we should possess under present conditions, is an economy of the most dangerous kind.

"When we make such reductions as these and such reductions for the army as we have made, it is wholly indefensible to take all we have saved on the navy and spend it for good roads, which are instruments of prosperity and convenience, but which are not an insurance of our safety or a security for our peace."

NEW JERSEY WET CLAIMS REFUTED

Anti-Saloon League Official Shows Absurdity of Charge That Prohibition Has Meant Economic Loss to the Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New Jersey News Office.

NEWARK, New Jersey.—The latest claims set forth by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in this State, pretending to show that a vast economic loss has followed the prohibition laws, are answered in no uncertain terms by Samuel Wilson, assistant state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

The association financier says that the people of the United States have lost \$2,000,000,000 in the two years of prohibition. Mr. Wilson says to express the opinion that this is "some what exaggerated."

"He assumes," says Mr. Wilson, "that the Eighteenth Amendment caused this enormous imaginary loss, and overlooks the fact that before that amendment became effective, 33 states with a population of 55,451,642, had themselves outlawed the liquor traffic, and that more than half the territory of the remaining 15 states was dry, under self-imposed local option laws.

Family Loss '\$8000'
"The absurdity of his figures is shown by the fact that they mean a loss of over \$8000 to every family of the wet states during these two years, more than the entire earnings of the population.

"The first item is \$1,300,000,000 representing the capital invested in the manufacture of liquor. Nothing can be more absurd. When national prohibition became effective there were 669 breweries and 208 distilleries in this country. Many of these were small affairs, yet the estimate gives to them an average value of \$1,482,328, an enormous exaggeration. His estimate would mean that prohibition annihilated not only the fixtures, but the real estate itself. Most of them have transformed their plants into other profitable enterprises. They are doing a profitable business.

"The next item in this inventory is \$2,000,000,000. This is alleged losses in delivery and distribution of beverages. Presumably this is the loss incurred by 200,000 saloon keepers put out of business by prohibition, a nice little plum of \$16,500 for each of them. Has anybody heard of any ex-saloon keepers in the poorhouse? Their stores are promptly occupied by legitimate business and nobody can trace any great losses. What, if anything, saloon keepers have lost, legitimate trades people have gained.

No Wage Loss
"Next comes an alleged loss of \$1,500,000,000 in internal revenue tax. This would be the only actual 'loss' if the figures were correct, but they are exaggerated 100 per cent. The last internal revenue report, before war-time prohibition, was for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, showing receipts for federal and fermented liquors of \$483,050,854. This was on the war-time tax basis. Estimating on the same basis for two dry years, less actual revenue received of \$177,743,299, would make the actual 'loss' \$788,358,509, instead of \$1,500,000,000. But what is a trifling error of \$700,000,000 to a pro-bos advocate?

"Lastly he tells of \$600,000,000 in loss of income tax and excess profits tax 'spread over three years.' This is a dream of the imagination; but why three years? spread when federal war-time prohibition only began July 1, 1919, constitutional prohibition began January 1, 1920? This estimate assumes that all former liquor makers and dealers have ceased their earning power."

BLUNDERS CAUSED DEFEAT OF MINERS

British Miners Federation Told That Insistence on Profits Pool and Withdrawal of Safety Men Alienated Sympathy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—That the British Government in the recent coal dispute announced to the triple alliance it would appeal to the country in a general election rather than yield on the question of a national pool was revealed at the opening of the annual miners conference at Llandudno today. Herbert Smith, acting president, addressing the conference, criticized with great candor the action of the extremists in the recent dispute and attributed the defeat to a succession of blunders in policy.

The pool of the trouble he suggested was in the belief of the miners, created by a privileged position during the war, that their power and influence were really greater than facts warranted. The defeat in the strike failed to teach them the obvious lesson that in a trade slump economic forces were too strong for them. He was convinced that the government and the owners chose what seemed an opportune moment for defeating the miners. Nevertheless the advice of the leaders who had learned the lesson of 1920 was rejected by the rank and file. They urged concentration on wages alone, but insistence on the profits pool and still more the big blunder of withdrawing safety men alienated public sympathy which had been created by the indefensibly low wages offered by the owners. The "safety men blunder" also caused the first dissensions in the triple alliance.

The Price of Loyalty
Mr. Smith suggested further that by insisting on a pool, the miners never gave the triple alliance an opportunity to fight for the simple elemental issue in which they had a common interest. In emotional phrases he declared that the officials were too loyal in concealing their convictions from the rank and file and keeping silent because their policy was rejected by narrow majorities in the executive and delegate conferences.

The price paid for loyalty, he said, was the poverty and starvation of their members. They were attacked, he complained, by those who had least responsibility. If they had one regret, it was that they had not acted earlier and advised the men to accept a wages settlement.

In closing Mr. Smith urged that everything possible should be done to make the coal industry efficient, that while capitalists' enterprise existed they should make the best of it, that any attempt to change it should be by evolutionary and political means, and that any policy which would produce chaos should be avoided. He appealed for greater unity in rebuilding the Miners Federation. They must cease grasping at shadows and concentrate on practical constructive efforts, and they must counteract the section which would wreck the federation without having any idea what to put in its place.

An Election Threatened
On behalf of the executive, Frank Hodges, the general secretary of the Miners Federation, submitted a report dealing with the dispute. In the main it followed the line taken by Mr. Smith. The opinion was expressed that the decision to withdraw the safety men diverted at the very outset the attention of the Triple Alliance from the real issues of the dispute. Later the wavering of the alliance before the actual breakdown was attributed to the fact that in the conference with the Triple Alliance the government had made it known it would have a general election rather than yield on the question of a pool.

This report bore out the recent statement of the railway and transport leaders that inquiries revealed clearly that support for the miners among the Triple Alliance rank and file was not general. Finally the report stated that the executive members became convinced that complete disaster could only be prevented by such a reversal of policy as would save the £10,000,000 government grant. The abandonment of the pool and the recommendation that the rank and file should accept the district wages settlement was the only way to secure a renewal of this grant.

Mr. Smith's speech and the executive report did not express the views of a considerable section of the conference which went into private session to discuss the whole matter. Little personal feeling was shown, however, and the desire was general to repair the damage and restore the federation with the least possible delay.

JOINERS' STRIKE SETTLED
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
BARROW, England (Wednesday).—The shipyard joiners strike has been settled and work will be resumed next week. Under an arrangement between the executive committee of the Joiners Society and the Shipbuilders Federation the men will accept an immediate reduction of 6s. per week, while another reduction of 2s. will be made in October, and in December consideration will, among other matters, be given to a further reduction of 3s.

NEWS SUMMARY

Eamon de Valera has rejected the British terms. He has, however, left the door open for further negotiations, in the opinion of optimistic members of the British Government. His speech in Dublin, although emphatic, does not necessarily commit Dail Eireann to follow suit. It is thought on every hand that the Dail cannot refuse the offer. Should it feel that it has insufficient authority to accept the proposals a direct appeal may be made to the Irish people. The terms are recognized as the maximum which England can give. Against them is the Sinn Fein ideal of a separate republic. Even if such independence were conceded it is maintained that the new republic would have on its hands a "tougher" problem in reconciling Ulster than England ever had in settling the Irish question. p. 1

Causes leading to the defeat of the British miners in the recent coal dispute were traced at the annual conference in Llandudno. The withdrawal of the safety men alienated public sympathy. It was said and insistence on the profits pool led the government to warn the triple alliance that it would appeal to the country in a general election rather than yield on this particular point. Herbert Smith recounted the various blunders in policy made in the strike and counseled the men to avoid any policy that would produce chaos, declaring that when an attempt is made to change the present system it should be made by evolutionary and political means. p. 1

The situation in Russia has reached a very acute stage. So serious has it become that the international commission proposed by the Supreme Council is to meet in Paris as soon as possible to make the necessary arrangements to supply the vital needs of the country. Grants will be asked from the allied governments in order that existing channels through which food is being conveyed may be supplemented. The people in need of relief are said to number 35,000,000. p. 1

While the reference to the League of Nations Council of the Upper Silesian dispute has prevented an Anglo-French rupture it is felt that it has not definitely removed the danger. The divergence of views remains and the opinion is advanced that relations can only be improved by the framing of a common policy. p. 2

Paul Doumer, the French Finance Minister, is to compose a special budget for expenses recoverable on Germany for next year. Into this budget he hopes to place provisionally the sum obtained by France from the liquidation of German bonds on the international market. p. 2

The Council of Ambassadors in Paris has decided to demand the evacuation of the district of Baranya by the Belgrade Government. The district is to be returned to Hungary. p. 1

In accordance with the amended National Defense Act, the Secretary of War announced yesterday that there has been created in the War Department a new war council, consisting of the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War and the general of the armies, chief of staff. General Pershing explained that the organization of the general staff was for the purpose of embodying in the new council the lessons learned in the world war. p. 4

A note of apprehension was heard in the Senate discussion yesterday regarding the appointment of Senator Lodge as one of the American delegates to the Washington conference on armaments. The discussion followed a speech by Senator Lodge, in which he declared himself opposed to the recent reductions in the expenditures for the United States Army and Navy. Senator Lodge told the Senate that he had "always favored" reduction of armaments, but only in case the reduction was made by all the powers together. Mr. Borah's unconditional advocacy of disarmament was praised by Senator Pat Harrison, who proposed him as a member of the delegation to the conference. p. 1

According to an announcement by U. S. Webb, Attorney-General, at Sacramento, efforts by property holders in California to evade the alien land law forbidding the sale or lease of land to an alien who is ineligible to citizenship are direct violations of the alien land law. Crop contracts whereby the alien is given a share of the crop are unlawful and make the property owner liable under the state law, he announces. p. 4

President Harding yesterday received a delegation from the League of Women Voters, who urged that a woman be included in the delegation to represent the United States at the approaching conference on disarmament. The President informed the delegation that he was anxious to have the influence and intuition of women utilized in the conference and hoped such an arrangement might be worked out satisfactorily. p. 2

By reaching a compromise agreement on the controversial issues in the Willis-Campbell bill last night, the Senate and House of Representatives conferred dispelled whatever hope may have existed among the liquor element that Congress was about to legalize home brewing. The clear right of officers to search is protected under the agreement. p. 2

RELIEF FOR RUSSIA MAKING PROGRESS

International Commission Is to Meet Forthwith in Paris to Consider Steps for Supplying Vital Needs of the Russians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Owing to the desperate conditions that have arisen in Russia, due in main to the failure of the harvest and the general lack of organization, the international commission proposed by the Supreme Council last week in Paris is to be called together forthwith. The commission will meet in Paris to consider what steps can be taken to supply the vital and immediate needs of Russia, and will be composed of three members from each of the allied powers, namely France, Italy, Great Britain, Japan and Belgium.

It is hoped by the Allies that America will also be represented, though as yet no reply has been received to the invitation sent her. Members from all states bordering on Russia will also be included, likewise members from the organizations that are already engaged in relief work in Russia.

Every effort is to be taken to insure that the food reaches its desired destination, and is distributed to the people for whom it is intended. For this purpose the present organizations such as the International Red Cross, the Russian cooperative societies and the famine relief committee will be encouraged. The first object of the commission will be to obtain grants from the respective governments in order that the existing channels through which food and supplies are at present being conveyed may be sufficiently supplemented and enlarged to meet to some extent the demands that must be fulfilled if a practical measure of relief is to be given.

Support Strongly Urged
Some of the magnitude of the relief needed can be gathered from the report dated August 11, received from the British official agent in Moscow giving the number of people in need of relief as 35,000,000, which figure is being added to daily. Great numbers of these people are returning to Poland from whence they were only recently evacuated, thereby creating difficulties for Poland which has hardly sufficient food to meet her own needs.

The executive council of the Democratic League, which strongly supports sending all possible help to Russia, the executive at the same time pointing out that owing to the breakdown of railway transport in Soviet Russia, there is serious danger of the outside help provided failing to reach the people. The executive therefore declares that the transport and distribution of supplies must be undertaken by some responsible international organization.

The Russian Red Cross, on the other hand, has issued a statement that "in the name of the Soviets and on the honor of the Red Cross we guarantee that all gifts will be distributed according to the wishes of the donors."

Cooperators to Help Also
The International Committee of the Red Cross, which commenced its sittings at Geneva on Monday, under the presidency of Gustave Ador, views the situation in Russia and the possible effect on Europe with grave concern. It proposes that Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and Herbert Hoover be appointed high commissioners for international relief in Russia, and states that every effort of the committee will be devoted to insuring the satisfactory distribution of supplies.

Meanwhile delegates from 40 nations, representing 30,000,000 co-

operators, will attend the tenth international congress which opens at Basle next week, and one of the first questions, it is stated, to be discussed will be the manner in which the congress in conjunction with the League of Nations can, through western cooperative organizations, get food supplies to the Russian people.

Considerable regret is expressed at the unsatisfactory manner in which negotiations between the American Relief Mission in Riga and Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik delegate, are proceeding. The latter is stated to be placing many difficulties in the way of local distribution which is looked upon as a poor return for the generous and disinterested offers of help that are pouring into Russia in her dire need. At the same time the hope is entertained that when the commission in Paris gets to work and relief is organized on an international basis, supported by the respective governments, not only will the people of Russia be fed but the groundwork laid on which international trade may be built up. This may also do away with the possibility of friction arising either out of local conditions or, on the other hand, international divergencies of opinion, such as have been evident of late between Great Britain and France owing to differing interpretations of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement.

Dr. Nansen Leaves for Riga
CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Wednesday).—Dr. Nansen left today for Riga, where he will get into touch with representatives of the Russian Relief Committee, M. Gorvin, secretary of the International Relief Committee and with the English and American representatives.

ALLIES TO DEMAND BARANYA EVACUATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The Council of Ambassadors today occupied itself with the question of Baranya. This district on the border of Jugo-Slavia should be evacuated by the Belgrade Government and returned to Hungary.

Communists afraid of the arrival of Hungarian troops, have proclaimed a republic of which, according to reports, Count Michael Karolyi is nominated president. The name given of another president is that of Peter Dobrowitch. It is believed that there will be resistance to the entry of Hungarians and the valleys are being fortified. The ambassadors decided to demand evacuation.

GREEKS CONTINUE NEW OFFENSIVE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday).—The Greek advance at several points continues without any serious resistance from the enemy. The distance covered by the troops east of Eskishehr is over 50 miles. Sivri-Hisar has been occupied, the Kemalists having previously evacuated it. Turkish deserters loudly condemn their organization and state that there is an appalling lack of ambulance material.

RAILROAD FUNDING BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Favorable report on the Administration's railroad funding bill was ordered yesterday by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee by a vote of 2 to 2. The bill would authorize the War Finance Corporation to use not to exceed \$500,000,000 to buy railroad securities from the Railroad Administration and to prescribe interest rates upon securities hereafter accepted from the carriers.

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ROAD STILL CLEAR FOR ACCEPTANCE OF BRITISH OFFER

Though Mr. de Valera Has Had to Reiterate His Position He Has Carefully Refrained From Ending Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—While Eamon de Valera emphatically states that the British proposals cannot and will not be accepted, according to the Irish Bulletin, the Sinn Fein official organ, "the road is still clear for an honorable understanding." That is approximately the position taken by the more optimistic members of the British Government. It is felt that as Dail Eireann was elected and given a mandate to fight for Ireland undivided and as an Irish republic, Mr. de Valera, to be consistent and in order that he may not go before the Dail committed to any other policy, is obliged to reiterate his position in keeping with the wishes expressed by Southern and Western Ireland at the general election.

These extemporaneous speeches, however, do not necessarily commit Dail Eireann to follow suit, and it may be noted that Mr. de Valera has carefully refrained from closing the door on further negotiations. It is thought that almost the unanimous opinion expressed by the United States newspapers, that Ireland should accept the terms offered by the British Government, will have its full effect on the final decision of this momentous question by the Irish representatives.

Dominion Premiers Informed

Nor can they be left in doubt as to the opinion of the free nations composing the British Commonwealth, for General Smuts' letter, it is well known, is representative of the views held by the other Dominion premiers who were fully informed of the proposed British offer. The terms offered by Mr. Lloyd George are so generous and are obviously the maximum which England can give that it is thought on every hand that Dail Eireann cannot refuse them. In Dublin, The Christian Science Monitor's representative finds there is a strong current flowing in the direction of peace, and while the safeguards demanded by Great Britain are considered wholly unnecessary, as the Irish people desire neither an army nor a navy, yet in the end these will probably be conceded and the government terms accepted.

Should the Dail feel it has insufficient authority to accept these terms, having been pledged by its election declarations to accept nothing short of an independent undivided Irish republic, even that need not close the door to peace. Should the occasion arise the Irish people may be appealed to, and an opportunity given them to cast their vote for the acceptance or rejection of the British offer.

Alternatives Grave
The alternatives are so grave that Mr. de Valera may well pause before counseling rejection. If any independent republic were conceded the partition of Ireland, which at present is only theoretical, would become a stern reality involving civil war with Ulster. That a new Irish state should be launched in the midst of a struggle with its wealthy, powerful minority in the northeast would bode ill for the success of the new nation; whereas by the South accepting the advice of General Smuts the Northern Irishmen would resist to the very last being driven against their will, would in course of time be drawn by economic conditions to a union with their Southern brethren, and the ideal of a United Ireland would be achieved peacefully within the course of a few years.

After all, the difference between the Sinn Fein ideal and the British offer is but the difference between the independence of Canada and that of Portugal. The geographical proximity of England to her sister isle precludes the possibility of absolute separation. This would involve the expulsion of the Ulster Unionists from the British Empire, and if self-determination is to prevail Mr. de Valera, before a world's tribunal, must give to Ulster what he claims for himself, otherwise the new republic would have on its hands a "tougher" problem in reconciling Ulster than ever England had in settling the Irish question.

For these reasons the best informed statesmen here are optimistic, and while long-drawn-out negotiations may take place, the final outcome will be a continuation of the present truce until a solution is reached bringing peace to Ireland and removing a thorn from England's side.

Mr. de Valera Unyielding

British Terms, He Declares, Could Not Be Accepted
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday).—Dail Eireann resumed its session this morning at the Dublin Mansion House. The street scenes of yesterday were repeated and the crowd was even larger, owing to better weather conditions. Among the public present inside the building today were a number of American, French and Italian visitors. The speaker took his seat at 11 a. m. and the business was im-

mediately proceeded with. Eamon de Valera was the first to address the Dail.

In the course of his speech he declared that he would not, and could not, on behalf of Ireland accept the terms offered. They had not been offered what Canada or South Africa had got, but an Ireland broken into two pieces. What he had to say was addressed to the whole world.

From the reports which he had seen that morning from the British and foreign press, there seemed to be doubt in the minds of the world as to the Dail's attitude to the British proposals. There was doubt as to whether their letter meant acceptance or rejection. There ought to be no doubt. "We cannot and we will not, on behalf of our nation, accept these terms," continuing Mr. de Valera said they wanted to be the best possible neighbors of Great Britain, and if she were wise, she also would want to be a neighbor.

Ireland Must Arm

Was it neighborly to want to enter your house? Ireland was not between her neighbor and the world. Britain was free to go round her. Ireland had no enmity to Britain, none at any rate if this question were settled. As for armaments, they were never likely to compete with Britain in armaments, and hence they had no hesitation in entering into any agreement for their limitation, provided it was for a good and wise purpose and not to make Ireland helpless. They did not mean to be helpless. They meant to arm themselves to the utmost of their power.

Great causes had had to give way to force, and if they had to do that they would do it boldly and not seek to save their faces. Any association with Britain must be consistent with Ireland's right to see that she was the judge of what were her interests, and was not compelled to leave her interests to others. A combination of that sort would, he believed, commend itself to the majority of his colleagues. The claims of the minority of Ireland were unreasonable, but even so they would be ready to consider them. He for one would go a long way to give way to them. The business of the ministerial department was then dealt with.

At the afternoon meeting of Dail Eireann various departmental reports were read, the report of the Finance Minister, showing a credit balance of £1,000,000. The sitting was then adjourned until tomorrow morning.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Eamon de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, declared today that Dail Eireann would not accept the terms offered by the British Government, extending to Ireland an offer of dominion status.

He made this declaration at the second session of Dail Eireann, held in the Mansion House, to take up the question of the negotiations with Mr. Lloyd George with regard to a possible Irish settlement.

"From the reports this morning to the British and foreign press," said Mr. de Valera, "there seems to be doubt as to what our attitude is toward the British proposals. There seems to be doubt as to whether what I have said or whether our letter means accepting or rejection."

"There ought to be no doubt in anybody's mind. We cannot and will not, on behalf of this nation, accept these terms."

"There is an Indian proverb reading: 'Fool me once, shame on you; fool me twice, shame on me.' The Irish people will not be fooled this time."

Offer Denounced

"It is said we are offered the status of dominion home rule for Ireland—the status of the British dominions. Ireland is offered no such thing. The statement that Ireland was offered a dominion status contained two falsehoods. Where is Ireland? There is no Ireland in the terms, but two broken pieces of Ireland."

"What was offered was not even dominion status. It was admitted the dominions had the right to secede and could get out if they desired. We are told we must stay in whether we like it or not."

"We are not claiming the right to secede. There cannot be a question of secession, because there has never been union."

"Northern Ireland has regarded itself from its own viewpoint, and in entering negotiations they need not give up that point of view. I would be willing to suggest to the Irish people that they give up a good deal in order to have Ireland able to look into the future without anticipating distracting internal problems."

"All the time these negotiations have meant an attempt to get into touch with the people of the North and tell them we have no enmity and would make sacrifices for them which we would never think of making for Britain. We will be ready to give them every safeguard any reasonable person could say they were entitled to, and we are ready to leave the question of the North to external arbitration, or leave the whole question to external arbitration."

England's Claim Unreasonable

"England's claim is unreasonable. The claims of the minority in Ireland are unreasonable. But even unreasonable claims we would be ready to consider, and I for one would be ready to go a long way to give way to them, particularly in their sentiment, if we could get them to come with us and consider the interests of their own country and not be allying themselves with foreigners."

Mr. de Valera said the Irish nation did not stand between England and the world and was not shutting up the seas between the two islands. "We have no enmity to England," he declared. "At least if this question were settled before there would be none. The only enmity is to that rule which the Irish people hate to the marrow of their bones."

It was said, remarked the Republican

leader, that the Irish question was a problem. It was a problem, he declared—a problem of a powerful, selfish person wishing to encroach upon the rights, the property and freedom of his neighbors. That was the fundamental problem to be settled. Human nature had to be taken into consideration, he pointed out, and they who were working for a complete and final settlement were to see to it that relations must be adjusted on the basis of right. Therefore, in considering the problem, they who had right on their side, he said, must count.

"The Irish people won't flinch now because more arms are being sent for," he declared.

Guarantees Asked

Eamon de Valera, yesterday in alluding to the millions of lives lost in the world war for principle of self-determination, said:

"Nobody has spoken more eloquently than Mr. Lloyd George on that subject, and had he recognized those principles in practice there would have been no necessity for any negotiations. The trouble in the present negotiations was the lack of principle on the part of Great Britain to stand for principle, and we mean to die for it, if necessary. It is practically impossible to negotiate with the British Government; the position is like asking an unarmed man to negotiate with one holding a pistol to his head. When Irishmen come to negotiate with Great Britain they find at every step they are confronted not with principle but with force. Therefore further negotiations with Great Britain for the most part will mean nothing but the opportunity of saving faces."

"We will negotiate to save bloodshed if we can, but we can only negotiate on right and on principle. It is not just that a small nation by the side of a big nation should be asked to give guarantees to save the big nation. Rather should the big nation give guarantees to save the small nation. If big empires can claim to grab up all those small nations beside them for their interest, then undoubtedly it would be that the small nation, which did so much for the world and which the Premier has talked so much about, would cease to exist."

Answer Unmistakable

"In the general election, which in effect was a plebiscite, the question was put to the Irish people what form of government they wanted and how they wished to live, so that they might have the opportunity of working out for themselves the form of government in their own way. The answer the people gave was unmistakable. I do not say their answer was for a form of government so much, because we are no Republican doctrinaires; but it was for Irish freedom and Irish independence, and it was obvious to everybody who considered the question that Irish independence could not be realized at the present time in any other way so suitable as through a republic."

"Hence it was that an Irish republic, as such, was sanctioned by the representatives of the people and that you, the representatives of the people, came here and in public session declared the independence of the nation and solemnly declared your determination that you would give your lives and everything you had in an endeavor to make that expression of the people effective, so that you would have not merely in your own hearts recognition of it, but that you might secure recognition of it from every nation throughout the earth."

SERBIAN MONARCH HAS PASSED AWAY

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—King Peter of Serbia passed away today.

King Peter I, the grandson of Karageorgevich, the champion of Serbia against the Turks, ascended the throne of Serbia in 1903. He was a constitutional monarch and exerted a great influence in Serbia especially when the Austria annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908 nearly involved Serbia in war with Austria. He did not take an active part in the Balkan wars, but did a great deal from the time he ascended the throne to foster the Serbian national spirit. In June, 1914, he appointed the Crown Prince Regent of Serbia only three days before the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand brought about the war between Austria and Serbia, which in its turn involved practically the whole civilized world during the next few years. During the Austrian attack in November, 1914, King Peter went down into the front line trenches at Valjevo and took part in the Serbian counter attack in which the Serbians drove the Austrian troops out of Belgrade, which they had captured. Later when General Mackensen, the German commander, attacked the Serbians with overwhelming numbers, King Peter shared the hardships of his army in its famous retreat over the Albanian Mountains in the depths of winter.

LUSITANIA NAMES SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Secretary Hughes was asked in a resolution adopted yesterday by the Senate to transmit a list of all Americans on board the Lusitania when sunk by a German submarine, together with a statement of claims filed for damages and steps taken toward adjustment, and copies of all correspondence between the State Department and the German Government on the subject.

URUGUAY LOAN CONTRACT

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The contract between the Government of Uruguay and a syndicate of American banks headed by the National City Bank of New York for the loan of \$7,500,000 has been signed by treasury officials.

HOPES FOR "HOME BREWING" SPOILED

Compromise Agreement on the Willis-Campbell Anti-Beer Bill Safeguards Right of Officers to Search Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Whatever hope may have been cherished in some quarters that Congress was about to legalize "home brewing" was dispelled by the compromise agreement on the controversial issues in the Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill reached last night between the Senate and House of Representatives conferees.

While the conferees agreed that private dwellings shall not be searched without a warrant unless it is known that liquor is being manufactured or sold in violation of the law, the clear right of officers to search public places, property, automobiles and "bootleggers" is safeguarded under the compromise.

It was the purpose of the conferees, who will report their agreement today, to safeguard the rights of officers in enforcing the law and at the same time to prevent officers from overstepping their authority without reason. According to the conferees and to Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, who sat in the conference, the provisions of the National Prohibition Act with respect to the manufacture, sale or possession of intoxicating liquor are in no way affected by the action taken last night.

Penalty Provision

The conferees inserted a penalty provision upon officers who make mistakes in enforcing the law or who otherwise overstep their authority. Mr. Wheeler contended that this is unnecessary in view of the fact that under the present law officers can be penalized either by forfeiture of bond, by civil damage suit or by removal from office.

Final agreement was reached by the conferees on all points in issue, and the conference report will be presented to the House Thursday by Andrew J. Volstead, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Earlier in the day Thomas Sterling (R), Senator from North Dakota, presented the conference report to the Senate. Objection was made by Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican leader, and others that it was not a "full and free conference," and therefore the Senate could not act upon it. The parliamentary point was made that the House had acted upon the amendments before the bill had been sent to conference.

How the Bill Stands

As agreed upon in conference the bill ends as it passed the Senate with the exception of the compromise on the "search warrant" amendment. It is conceded by prohibition leaders that it will be a difficult matter to press the conference report to final passage in the Senate before the recess next Wednesday. Mr. Wheeler warned last night that he had heard of a movement on the part of certain Senators of the liquor element to filibuster against acceptance of the report until after the month's recess.

The conference report will be agreed to in the House, according to the best judgment of most leaders, although there is a possibility of encountering some delay. It is contended that the "compromise" on the search warrant amendment does not make sufficient change in the views of the House to warrant much opposition to it.

By safeguarding the right of prohibition officers to search property and public places for evidence of violation of the law, prohibition leaders contend that the compromise will make for strict enforcement. The policy of the Prohibition Bureau with reference to home brewing would not be changed. It is claimed under the compromise agreement.

Emphasis Misplaced

Prohibition Commissioner Deprecates Home Brew Protection Talk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, deprecates the emphasis placed on the protection afforded to the brewing of liquors in the home by the amendment of the prohibition enforcement law forbidding search of private dwellings without a warrant or the issuing of such a warrant unless there is reason to believe that the dwelling is used as a place in which liquor is manufactured for sale or sold. Prohibition enforcement officers, it is pointed out, are law-abiding. They have no desire to manufacture pretenses for entering dwellings unlawfully. The danger in the present tendency to talk about the security of the home brewer under this amendment is, Mr. Haynes said, that it may encourage the brewing and distilling of liquors not intended for home consumption, and thus add to the onerous work of prohibition enforcement.

The fact that this amendment is a substitute for the Stanley amendment offered in the Senate and which was supported by the liquor interests, indicates that those who voted for it had no intention of encouraging the manufacture of liquor or of making it

easier to evade the law. They were eager to avoid all appearance of violence or lawlessness with which prohibition officers have been charged. It will be just as illegal to make liquor for sale after the amendment is passed as before, and those who violate the law will be liable to the same punishments as before. It may possibly make evasion a little easier, but it does not affect the crime.

The Prohibition Commissioner is having a careful investigation made of the amount and grades of liquor which has been confiscated and which is now in storage, and will have a memorandum ready for the Attorney-General in a few days. Much of the liquor is of such poor quality that it should be destroyed. The rest can be dealcoholized and used for commercial purposes. Mr. Haynes said that he did not believe that the amount, while large, was as large as has been reported.

REPRESENTATION FOR WOMEN ASKED

Delegation Urges Upon President Harding Granting of Place at Disarmament Conference—Executive Reply Encouraging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"I am very anxious to have the influence and intuition of women utilized in this great conference and hope such an arrangement may be worked out satisfactorily," President Harding told the delegation from the League of Women Voters who called upon him yesterday to urge that a woman be included in the delegation to represent the United States at the conference to be held in November in the interest of the reduction of armaments.

Women have felt that their persistent work in behalf of disarmament entitled them to representation, or at least to be heard on the subject, and it was considered the more necessary, inasmuch as Miss Alice Robertson, Representative from Oklahoma, and other opponents of suffrage, had already voiced opposition to the appointment of a woman. The President has made no more definite public pronouncement on the subject than that which he permitted to be quoted yesterday, but the opinion has been held that if the American delegation is limited to five, six or seven members there will be no woman among them, but that if other nations send large delegations this government may consider it desirable to increase the size of its delegation and in that case a woman may be considered for the place.

The name of Mrs. Raymond Robbins was mentioned yesterday as one who would be likely to command consideration if a woman is to be chosen. She was active in the campaign for Mr. Harding, presided over the women's international industrial conference held here, is well informed regarding economic, industrial and political conditions in the United States and abroad and speaks several languages.

Resolution Passed

The League of Women Voters refuses to endorse anyone, contenting itself with urging that women be recognized by the selection of one fitted to deal with the subjects coming before the conference. The following resolution was recently passed by the executive board of the league:

"Resolved, That the League of Women Voters, through its board of directors, express its deep appreciation of the President's action in calling the international conference to discuss disarmament, realizing that the continuing effort to substitute reason for force in international relationships is the greatest service that can be rendered to the world. If there is any way by which we can further the work of the conference we pledge our organization to undertake it. In accordance with the resolution adopted by our last national convention and herewith appended, its presentation having been withheld until a suitable moment, we respectfully request that, if the size of the American delegation warrant, a thoroughly qualified woman familiar with women's interests and experienced in international affairs be appointed a member. If the number of the commission is so sharply limited as to preclude this we urge that women of right qualifications be appointed on such advisory committees as the conference may create."

Request Not Hastened

"Our delegation today," said Mrs. Maud Wood Park, who acted as spokeswoman at the White House, "is the logical development of the resolution passed by our convention last April, which asked that the President recognize women as an integral part of the government and a contributing power for the betterment of humanity by the appointment of women on commissions dealing with international affairs. We have never asked the impossible. We have waited in making our request, so that the President need not be embarrassed nor the cause for which we are working be jeopardized."

Mrs. Gifford Fowle, of Milford, Pennsylvania, finance chairman of the National League of Women Voters, and member of its committee of reduction of armament by international agreement, in discussing the request of the league, said:

"It is obvious that any representative must have international experience, meaning a wide knowledge of international conditions as they exist throughout the world today. If by diplomatic experience, however, one means only that strictly professional training impossible to get outside of government service, then probably there are no women and very few men outside of a limited class who are qualified to serve at all."

MR. WILSON TARGET FOR RAILROAD VOTE

Mr. Fordney, After Declaring He Voted for Control "to Put President Wilson in a Hole," Adds He Was Only Joking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Inheritances from the Democratic Administration" were the object of renewed attack during general debate on the revenue bill yesterday when Joseph Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, involved the House in a bitter political wrangle. Stung to the quick by aspersions cast upon the conduct of the War Administration of President Woodrow Wilson, Democratic leaders of the House, led by John A. Garner, Representative from Texas, counter-attacked so vigorously that the Republicans were compelled to assume the defensive.

During a sharp exchange of words with Mr. Garner the Ways and Means chairman charged that governmental control of the railroads had caused an additional waste of \$4,000,000,000 for which the Wilson Administration was responsible. Taunted by Mr. Garner for having voted with other Republicans for railroad control Mr. Fordney caused an uproar when he shouted, "Yes, I voted for it in order to put President Wilson in a hole." He then charged that the roads were "taken over for political purposes and run for political purposes."

Revenue Bill Discussed

Mr. Garner declared that the Ways and Means chairman did not express the sentiment of the patriotic members of the House who voted for control of the roads when he said he "voted to put President Wilson in a hole," with the knowledge that it would cause such a great loss. Mr. Fordney attempted to squeeze out of his difficulty by explaining that he was "only joking," but Mr. Garner continued his criticism by charging the "joke" had been used effectively in the last campaign.

"You may continue to heap abuse upon a man out of office, declared Mr. Garner, "upon a man who from reports is not long for this world, but for God's sake don't cast aspersions on his honesty and patriotism while he still lives."

In opening debate on the bill, Chairman Fordney declared the nation must now "pay the piddler." He predicted that the national debt of the United States, about \$14,000,000,000, will be paid sooner than is generally expected. Democratic waste during the war, he charged, was responsible for the "failure" of the Republican Party to cut taxes more deeply than the bill now provides. Another fact which prevented further reductions in taxes, he said, is caused by the maturity during the next 22 months of \$7,800,000,000 of short time obligations of the government. The payment of this amount so soon he attacked bitterly.

Mr. Wilson Attacked

During the long range of his criticism of Democratic mistakes, Mr. Fordney even dragged in the peace mission to Paris. He declared that President Wilson had submitted a bill for \$1,800,000 and took with him a coterie of 1258 persons and "no one but Colonel House was consulted."

"It is my candid opinion that Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando said to him, 'If you will have the United States accept the Treaty as we write it we will make you President of the League of Nations,'" Mr. Fordney said.

Mr. Garner, in his reply to the onslaught of the Ways and Means chairman, accused the Republicans with framing a bill to reduce the taxes of the wealthy. "Statistics, tariff, lumber and sugar—and my friend Joe Fordney, is through," Mr. Garner declared. "He did not devote the record will show, 10 minutes to the revenue bill itself."

"The Treasury Department has never recommended the repeal of a single tax that would relieve the mass of the people at the expense of the wealthy," the Democratic leader charged. "How can any party choose a man like Mellon and expect him to assist the poor man when your fiscal agent is one of those who pays the high taxes?"

Mr. Garner defended the administration of the railroads, disputing the estimated loss. The total appropriation for the roads, he said, was \$2,600,000,000. If the Republicans really wanted to get taxes from the rich, he said, they could have reported in favor of doubling inheritance taxes, increasing the income surtaxes and the corporation taxes so as to raise easily \$2,000,000,000 from those sources.

"Why did you relieve the express companies of \$17,000,000 and not relieve the parcel post?" he demanded of Mr. Fordney. "You are going to get a chance to answer many questions when you go home on your vacation. Why did you remit the taxes on incomes above \$56,000 and fail to repeal those war taxes below that amount?"

Mr. Garner declared that the Demo-

SPECIAL FRENCH BUDGET PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Paul Doumer, the Finance Minister, has decided to compose a special budget for expenses recoverable from Germany for the next year. He intimates that it would be unwise to count on German payments to cover the whole amount. If in the long run, he says, Germany will cover such expenditure, there will not be in the meantime an agreement between expenses and receipts. The expenses will be highest at the beginning and will diminish later, while the receipts from Germany will be comparatively feeble at first, but will augment as the economic activity of the country increases.

Discussing the emission of German bonds on the international market, Mr. Doumer considered that next year 5,000,000,000 or 6,000,000,000 francs can be raised on them in America and certain neutral countries of which France will obtain about half. Thus this sum can be provisionally put in the special budget. In the budget only those expenses which are actually incurred by the Treasury are included. Apparently local reparations loans do not come under this head. Mr. Doumer believes that next year no government finance will be needed, and thus a great advance toward a normal financial situation will be made. The realization of this program, however, requires punctual payments by Germany. France has already advanced 60,000,000,000 francs for the repair of damages.

Comments on Mr. Lloyd George's Speech on the Meeting of the Supreme Council Are Somewhat Adverse to His Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Comments on Lloyd George's speech is somewhat mixed, and indeed there are journals which regret the situation produced by the decision of the Supreme Council. While the reference to the League of the Upper Silesian problem has prevented an Anglo-French rupture, it is felt that it has definitely not removed the danger of a rupture. The divergence of view remains, and even the friendly phrases of the British Premier do not arouse much enthusiasm for them, hardly correspond to what the French believe to be the conduct of England toward France.

Before the Supreme Council meeting Mr. Lloyd George used cordial expressions in respect of France, and after the Supreme Council he repeats them, but the French point out that in the interval he has opposed French interests in every direction. It cannot be truly said that the relations are improved, and they can only be improved by the honest framing of a common policy.

A notable article, extremely outspoken, by Leon Bailly, suggests that France must judge by acts rather than by words, and he finds the British Premier rather too indulgent toward the alleged French nervousness. "Lord Curzon," he says, "after the hasty departure of Mr. Lloyd George, continued the work of antagonism and the British delegate on the Finance Commission forced the scandalous vote respecting the distribution of the first German 1,000,000,000 marks which is the clearest denial of justice for France since the armistice."

"France is sensible to all the manifestations of friendship on the part of England or rather of Englishmen, but it is the decisions which matter. The last blow is not the least grave, for French opinion has not even reacted against it. Three months ago French opinion would have manifested surprise or anger, but this time it is so sure that England will quit the real Entente that it is silent."

The conclusion is that matters have reached such a stage that the verbal promises of Mr. Lloyd George of assistance in case of need are not sufficient. What is wanted is a written accord. It is considered that, having regard to this state of feeling, the entente must be changed into an alliance if it is permanently to be saved, and so important is it to a European settlement that it is in direction of a formal treaty that many minds are turning. It is recalled that a defensive pact was framed between France, England and America which fell through because of its non-ratification by Washington. England has an opportunity of offering it again in a form not contingent on American ratification.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR HOPES FOR PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The "Vossische Zeitung" asked the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, to express his views on the latest phase of the Upper Silesian issue, and the decision to refer it to the League of Nations. Dr. Wirth replied that the French Minister only made a communication to the German Government regarding the postponement of the decision and said nothing about referring the question to the League.

The Chancellor, however, believed that Germany could hope that her historical, cultural and economic legitimacy right to Upper Silesia would be recognized. The German people were preserving tranquility and would continue to do so, but it must not be forgotten that if the people's voice was unheard Upper Silesia might become the source of a European conflagration. The ideals of the League of Nations were peace rather than war, but no people must be forced to accept foreign rule and foreign laws against their will.

REUNION OF FLYERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
OMAHA, Nebraska—The Chamber of Commerce is daily in receipt of letters telling of the coming of noted flyers to Omaha to attend the International Aero Congress on November 3. The congress will be the first national reunion of air men since the war.

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MICHIGAN POLICE IN LIQUOR RAIDS

DETROIT, Michigan—The state police endeavoring to check the bringing in of Canadian beer and liquor across the Detroit River from Windsor made several raids along the water front yesterday, arresting 11 men and seizing a considerable quantity of contraband liquor. One raid netted 2500 pints of Canadian beer and ale, in addition to a quantity of home brew.

Meanwhile Windsor attorneys were understood to be preparing to forward to Ottawa 30 applications for charters for firms desiring to engage in the liquor export business.

One Windsor attorney drafting applications said yesterday that the legality of the exportation of liquor to the United States was assured by the British North American Act of 1867. "It gives every individual the right to export all commodities, provided only that he make proper declaration at the customs house and pay the established duties there," he said.

One company to which a charter is declared to have been issued is capitalized at \$100,000, and its charter specifies that it may have liquor for "export sale, either in a bonded-warehouse or any other warehouse."

Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

The most important sale event during the month of August is the Furniture Sale.

If you could see some of the orders from other states that come to us every August, you would understand why we call this the Standard Furniture Sale of America.

The entire stock of furniture in this big store is offered at reductions that range from ten to fifty per cent.

Of course, you know the reputation that Wanamaker furniture enjoys.

That, in itself, helps to explain why this sale has a nation-wide interest.

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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Golf on Goodwin Sands

Cricket and bowls have been played on the sandy waste of the Goodwin Sands, off the coast of Kent, and cycle riding has also been tried. Now golf has been played out there. It was a case of small profits and quick returns, for only a few hours' play was possible. The party, which included W. I. Hunter, England's amateur champion, was piloted out six miles from shore, and began the game on a stretch of sand a few yards wide. Shoes and stockings were discarded in order to improve the "grip" of the feet during the swing. As the tide receded it became possible to make a course of three holes, the guide post to one being the periscope of a wrecked German submarine. The scene of the game, so to speak, was when Hunter made one of his shots travel 230 yards over the crisp surface of the sands.

Living in a Lighthouse

The ideal home seems to have been discovered in the Belle Tote lighthouse at Beachy Head. As a lighthouse it was put out of action by the mists of the shore, and another lighthouse had to be built at the foot of the famous cliff, a little way out to sea; but as a home Belle Tote has nearly everything to recommend it. On the ground floor there is a sitting room 32 ft. by 20 ft., and an octagonal dining room from the windows of which one can see the Downs and the ships in the Channel. From the empty lantern room one may gaze over to see a piece of landscape and escape as the fair county of Sussex can show.

Lavender, Sweet Lavender

The cry of "Sweet Lavender" is once more heard in the London streets, as it has been since the Huguenots first grew the sweet and cleanly plant on Lavender Hill, near where the Clapham Junction railway station now stands. It carries a very fragrance across the centuries, recalling the days when London was a little town, and even Charing Cross was a somewhat distant village. As the bricks and mortar spread, the lavender retreated up the valley of the little river Wandie. Mitcham lavender became famous, and the visitors to Mitcham fair wandered through the fields to see the lavender reaped with a sickle and tied up into little bunches. Now Mitcham is threatened and the last growth there is retreating from business. But London must have its beautiful, blue, scented flower.

Peasants in Portable Houses

Thirty-one hundred portable houses are being sent to Northern France and Belgium by one American lumber company; the first shipment left Baltimore on the New Britain last week. The size of the contract is better understood when one realizes that the cost of transporting the \$15,000,000 worth of houses, each weighing from 40 to 60 tons, will be \$4,000,000. Together with the other contracts which preceded and which will follow, this means the transformation of many square miles of landscape, a second transformation since the summer of 1914. Among the ruins of stone cottages, many centuries old, wherever a stretch of level ground has been cleared between cellar and shell holes, new, brightly-painted frame houses are springing up over night.

The effect on the peasant of this great change in housing, a leap from the Middle Ages to the latest development in the quick and cheap, will doubtless be varied. Many doors and many windows will make a difference, and so will walls which are anything but sound-proof. But most important will be the question which will come to him as he gazes on his American-made dwelling: "My house has traveled. Why not I?"

Boffin's Bower

Pick and hammer are busily at work on Battle Bridge, behind King's Cross Railway Station, London. It is to be demolished by way of railway improvement. The lover of Dickens will be interested because one end of Battle Bridge is in York Road, formerly Maiden Lane, and in Maiden Lane Mr. Boffin, the Golden Dustman, had his "bower." In Dickens' day the district was crowded with those vast heaps of cinders and dust, which Mr. Boffin disposed of at a big profit. Dickens knew it well, but if he were in London today he would see nothing of those "dust heaps and dock leaves and fields" over

which as a boy he used to look at the dome of St. Paul's looming through the smoke. The railway company may pull down the bridge if they like, and change the face of the district, but they can never dissociate it from the memory of the Golden Dustman.

Chinese Learning to Fly

From China comes the interesting news that the Celestials have taken most enthusiastically to aviation. They have always flown kites and still hold preeminence in that most ancient of the sports of the air. In flying dragon kites, fish kites, bird kites, musical kites, illuminated kites, and in holding kite contests, such as trying to saw one another's kite strings in two, they have long ranked as experts. But it is one thing to fly by proxy and another to fly in person. Still, it is easy to imagine that the race that has so long been accustomed to stand with uplifted chin, eagerly watching specks in the sky, which were kites, and listening to the tense hum of taut strings, should take naturally to watching, with greater eagerness, those more audacious specks, which are air planes, and listening to the hum of their motors.

Already, it seems, there is a group of skilled Chinese aviators, most notable among whom are Sergeant Tin, who served in France, where he won distinction, and Tom Gun, who is American-trained, and who holds a pilot's license. Mr. Gun has given exhibitions in many places, including certain remote islands of the South Seas.

China has now her own schools of aviation, and is beginning to manufacture her own planes. It is reported that the nation is making wonderful progress in aviation, and that the grounds of the historic Temple of Agriculture at Peking afford one of the best fields for aviation in the world.

HJALMAR BRANTING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Hjalmar Branting is not only the leader of the workers of Sweden, he is also the leading politician of Sweden. He is even more than that; at the Council meetings of the League of Nations at Geneva Hjalmar Branting has always been given a grateful hearing. And today he is the recognized leader of the Labor International.

When Hjalmar Branting at the end of last year celebrated his anniversary, he was hailed by friends and opponents alike as the "hövding" or chief of the Swedish people. Socialists, Liberals, and Conservatives competed in paying him homage. The only discords came from the extreme Communists and the extreme Reactionaries. Of course, the believers in violence never regarded him as a friend.

In four decades Branting has been the recognized leader of the Swedish workers. When he joined the Labor movement in the middle of the eighties, the workers in Sweden were still fighting for their elementary rights, and it was usual at that time to hear Socialist orators demanding that the workers should be treated as human beings. Few politicians have been abused as much as Branting. But he is one of a handful of political leaders who have had the satisfaction of seeing their work crowned with victory. When he began his work Swedish Labor had not a single representative in the Riksdag; today Labor is not only the largest political party, but also the most influential and the most constructive. And when Hjalmar Branting last year was asked to form a purely Social Democratic Cabinet, he was hailed by the Swedish people as their legitimate leader. However, after suffering a slight setback at the elections of last year, he and his Cabinet resigned, and a purely "technical" government was formed, as no sufficiently strong combination of parties could be established, and as the Socialists were not prepared to enter into alliance with the Liberals. New general elections are to be held this year, and though it is unlikely that the Swedish Socialists will gain a working majority, there is still the likelihood that Sweden before the end of this year will have a purely Social Democratic Cabinet in power.

Branting's loyalty has often been called in question by the extreme Right, as well as by the extreme Left. The latter have accused him of not being an orthodox Socialist, nor an adherent to Marxist ideas. In the fight between the Revisionists and Radicals (or Communists) in the Socialist movement, Branting has always favored the former, being an optimist who could not, and would not, accept the catastrophe theory. The influence the trade union movement, the growth of cooperation, Labor legislation, and the victory of universal suffrage have all defeated the idea of a violent catastrophe as a prelude to the introduction of the Socialist era. As a Socialist politician Hjalmar Branting has never been a believer in extreme measures. Sweden has, consequently, escaped those violent upheavals that have marked the Socialist movement in so many other countries.

But Hjalmar Branting has also been called a traitor by the believers in the sword of militarism and quasi-patriotic reaction. During the union crisis between Sweden and Norway in 1905, when Norway declared herself independent of Sweden, and once more became a member of the European family of nations, many military hot-heads in Sweden clamored for a war against Norway. Branting said "No" to such a conflict, and the dissolution of the union developed peacefully. And, again, during the long European conflict it was Branting who said "No" to the saboteurs when they wanted Sweden, as well as the other north-European nations, to throw in their lot with that of their Germanic brethren.

PRESENT OPINION IN GERMANY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

To see Hindenburg unveil his own statue in a German University was an experience that the present writer never thought would fall to his lot. During the war it seemed certain that if the German Army were defeated, its generals would share the probable fate of the Emperor of whom it had been said that he was the only monarch in Europe who could never lead back to his capital a defeated army. But today Hindenburg is a popular idol and is respected throughout Germany except, perhaps, in some industrial areas where Socialism has taken a distinctly anti-national turn. The affection with which he is regarded was shown clearly by the crowd which cheered him through the streets of Göttingen, when he visited the university on July 6.

A warning had been given that the sound of the English language in the streets might provoke an "Hindenburg's Day" a students' riot. But there was little need for such care. I found that I was usually taken for a Swedish student—in spite of the absence of the characteristic white cap—for I had discarded typically English clothing. This mistake stood me in good stead, for the Swedish are the most popular nation in Germany today. All through the war Swedish students remained in Ger-



Restored Sussex cottage now a museum

many universities and now their numbers are quite remarkable. It is easy and cheap for Swedes to visit Germany and it is not surprising that they take advantage of it. On the other hand, tourists do not find the German visa easy to obtain unless they can give proof of business to be transacted or relatives to be visited in Germany. It is natural that purely tourist traffic should be discouraged, for the rate of exchange gives to the allied visitor an advantage that is an added source of discontent to the people. They realize bitterly how cheaply most foreigners can visit Germany, while certain groups of articles, such as Germany to visit other countries. Indeed Italy is the only country that has received any German tourists since the war for the lira is sufficiently depreciated to make travel there less expensive.

It is difficult for the traveler in Germany to appreciate the tremendous cost of living while he himself is finding everything so cheap in his own currency. One has to remember that the cost of food has gone up 10 times, while certain groups of articles, such as Germany to visit other countries. Indeed Italy is the only country that has received any German tourists since the war for the lira is sufficiently depreciated to make travel there less expensive. It is difficult for the traveler in Germany to appreciate the tremendous cost of living while he himself is finding everything so cheap in his own currency. One has to remember that the cost of food has gone up 10 times, while certain groups of articles, such as Germany to visit other countries. Indeed Italy is the only country that has received any German tourists since the war for the lira is sufficiently depreciated to make travel there less expensive.

It might be thought that in these circumstances the high prices would be the primary thought of every one. In some sense they are, for obviously it is that which touches every citizen most closely. But the two most striking features of public thought in Germany today are without doubt the intense interest shown in politics and sport. To them of course politics governs the economic situation, and so must loom large. But it is more than that. It is the realization by the people that now they have both an interest and a responsibility in foreign politics, and a power in home politics that they had not before the war. This makes a striking contrast to England, where the general apathy toward political questions has been very marked. On the other hand while sport is now a passion common to all countries it is only one recently discovered by Germany. Sport and politics go hand in hand in a curious way. One week is the great sports festival; the next is devoted to the raising of money for a movement to regain Upper Silesia. The situation in Silesia is indeed upmost in every one's thought and has gone far to unite again the nation that was split into so many divisions by the revolution. It is chiefly on account of Silesia that, while many will say a good word for the English, it is hard

to find anyone who can discuss dispassionately the present tendency in French foreign policy.

The critical moment in the moral recovery of Germany has been reached; the intellectuals are steadily losing all faith in the League of Nations as they watch the methods of the French, while the industrial and socialist feeling may well take a wildly nationalist turn if Poland is allowed a free hand. Another point which has aroused the most intense feeling is the use of black troops in the occupied areas. Beside these views must be put of course the facts of the war from the French point of view, but in order to understand the international situation today it is most important to know this dominating factor in the German political thought.

THE OLD HOUSE, WEST HOATHLY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The little village of West Hoathly, between Ashdown Forest and the Downs, has attained a certain celebrity as the only village in England in which Greek plays, in Prof. Gilbert Murray's version, are habitually acted by the villagers. But however charming, however unexpected these are, they are not of the soil; and in the nature of things can hardly be more than a temporary life of a most interesting feature of village life.

To the kindly promoters of these plays, however, a true local institution owes its being, in its present shape at least. This is the old Priests' House, a fifteenth-century structure, which has been bought and restored and fitted up with exquisite care as a true museum of humble Sussex life. The cottage originally ran clear on one side of the stairs from floor to roof, and the circular opening by which alone the smoke could escape can still be traced, though the entire building now consists of two stories. Under the low-browed door to the left of the original archway, now partly filled in, partly utilized as a window, you enter a room fitted up with old Sussex things. An elaborate chair, product of some forgotten smith working the local iron, with notches at different heights to hang the pot as might be most convenient over the open log fire; an oak dresser decked with cottage pottery; an oak chest; a large spinning wheel; a child's chair beside the hearth; a rough arm chair or two, an oak table and small settle, furnish the room; but it is not so much in these things that the visitor will take delight as in those less often seen—the tall rushlight stand in which the rush candle was placed bent in a V-shape, to be lighted at one end or both (whence the proverb) as occasion required; the Queen Anne stand, with its flint and steel, its tinder, and its racks.

It is just his perfect manners," she ventured. "I've always felt that really big people are the very nicest and easiest to get along with. All we have to do is to see he doesn't miss the Morgans." "It's like the Glacoda's for the enigmatical in it," I said suspiciously when we were alone. "What does it mean?" "It's just his perfect manners," she ventured. "I've always felt that really big people are the very nicest and easiest to get along with. All we have to do is to see he doesn't miss the Morgans." "It's like the Glacoda's for the enigmatical in it," I said suspiciously when we were alone. "What does it mean?" "It's just his perfect manners," she ventured. "I've always felt that really big people are the very nicest and easiest to get along with. All we have to do is to see he doesn't miss the Morgans."

Two framed deeds hang on the walls of this old Priests' House. One, dated 1518, conveys the manor house next door to one Brown from the Priory of Lewes which the Priests' House was formerly attached; the other, dated 1529, mentions another change of ownership. In point of fact, at the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1538, Cromwell seized upon the manor—the Priests' House included—for himself; at his fall it became the property of the Crown, and was one of the three manors in the immediate neighborhood granted as dowry to Anne of Cleves. Thus these deeds preserve the memory of the time when West Hoathly was a rectory served by a priest from the priory of Lewes, and subsequent history shows it as an appanage of the English Crown, and a tiny link in the strange history of the Dissolution, the fall of Cromwell, and the third and purely political marriage of Henry VIII, facts which those who knew the Priests' House when it was a mere decaying cottage found it hard to realize, but which seem both natural and even probable when we see it restored, taking its present place as a true monument of Sussex life.

ENTERTAINING AN AUTHOR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

We were a little in doubt at first about the wisdom of trying to entertain a man of the caliber of Rippling Chyldes. His literary rank was so high that our chances of "keeping up with Chyldes," as we put it, seemed to be remote. How could we, for instance, ever hope to cope with his brilliant drawing-room wit, his mordant satire, and those inimitable epigrams which, once uttered, left nothing more to be said upon a subject? Those who knew him well declared that he talked exactly as he wrote. Yet we felt we simply must have Rippling Chyldes for a week-end, whatever happened.

It was fortunate we had the happy thought about the Morgans. They were his friends and our relatives, and really quite clever people socially. What could be simpler than to ask them to spend the week-end and to bring with them the great author?

So the invitations went out and, our self-congratulation in a measure restored, we began reading up Rippling Chyldes until, having thoroughly absorbed every peculiar nuance of his thought, we could quote him like a parrot. Then having duly rehearsed our own set of smart sayings which were to be our contribution to the brilliant conversational pyrotechnics of the morrow, we felt that, come what might, Rippling Chyldes could no longer hold out any literary or social terrors for us. Indeed, we dared to hope that the lion might learn to appreciate us almost as much as we appreciated him.

The great man, it should be said, was on tour, a brilliant star, as it were, temporarily lost in the milky way of life, and his whereabouts known only to his intimates. We therefore left all arrangements to the Morgans. Judge of our consternation when the news reached us at the eleventh hour that the Morgans, though they had secured Chyldes, were positively unable to fill their engagement with us. For several minutes we stared at one another helplessly. What should we do—how could we reach the peregrinating Rippling Chyldes and tell him that his visit must be postponed? We might, of course, wire him "Rippling Chyldes, Care U. S. A.," and take our chances; but we saw at once that the chances were not worth taking, since Uncle Sam would know no more of his brilliant errand son than did we.

It was a very depressed "I" who met him at the station, in order to drive him back to the house and "take the new to him en route of the Morgans" defection. Rippling Chyldes was kind enough to say as he alighted from the train that our name was familiar to him, but as that name happened to be Smith, I suspected that a piece of satire was intended, and thus forgot to deliver my message until we were in front of the garden gate. If I had expected a withering rejoinder from those curled, classically cold lips, I was agreeably mistaken. Instead he remained silent, but a smile, elusive and bland, played about his finely chiseled features.

We flatter ourselves that the welcome and the preliminaries, including the first installment of our neat little quotations from his works, went off quite nicely. Rippling Chyldes, too, could not have been more polite. He said some beautiful things, beautifully put, but always that mysterious and, as we believed, subacid smile wreathed his features and set us wondering.

"It's like the Glacoda's for the enigmatical in it," I said suspiciously when we were alone. "What does it mean?" "It's just his perfect manners," she ventured. "I've always felt that really big people are the very nicest and easiest to get along with. All we have to do is to see he doesn't miss the Morgans." "It's like the Glacoda's for the enigmatical in it," I said suspiciously when we were alone. "What does it mean?" "It's just his perfect manners," she ventured. "I've always felt that really big people are the very nicest and easiest to get along with. All we have to do is to see he doesn't miss the Morgans."

After awhile, however, we found to our astonishment that it was we who were beginning to get bored. Rippling Chyldes' silence was a thousand times worse than his brilliance. By night-time of the first day our stock of quotations, prepared sayings, little self-revelations, and flashes of wit ran out. With their going we lost our self-assurance, and Rippling Chyldes would do nothing to help us out of the dilemma, but went on smiling in the most tantalizing way. We fell to platitudes, then to monosyllables, and at last frizzled out, whereupon, with a polite bow and the sempernal smile, Rippling Chyldes excused himself and sought his room.

"He is bored," I said. "He's laughing at us in our dilemma, you mean, and gloating hugely over seeing us squirm and wriggle in our own mediocrity," she declared. The next day unfortunately brought no relief. The great man remained obdurate. Nothing would make him bud from his smiling and his silence. We no longer tried to entertain him. He took refuge in his room early that day and asked to be excused till dinner time. Then we knew that we had failed.

"To think," I said, "I even misquoted him on purpose, and he didn't bite!" We paced up and down the room impatiently. Something had to be done. The Morgans, although primarily to blame, would never forgive us if we made an enemy of the man

whom they had thrown in our way at our request. We owed it to our relatives, therefore, to succeed willy nilly, come what may.

But how? Another 24 hours, and the die would be cast. What was done could never be undone.

I flatter myself it was I who found it, though she it was who had the idea how to utilize the blessed opportunity which came to us in that critical moment of our social career. It was a sheet of paper, freshly written upon in the fine, meticulously fine, handwriting of our guest. As to the text, no more scintillating fragment of his work has ever come from his pen.

She took the paper and then she laughed happily. "He's writing!" she exclaimed. "Writing in our house. Something here has inspired him. Perhaps—" "By Jove!" I exclaimed. "Do you think it's—us?"

She nodded. "You never can tell, you know." That moment the door opened and Rippling Chyldes entered. The smile had gone. He was looking anxious. He saw the bit of manuscript in her hand, and a look like relief came over his face. He apologized, said he had dropped the sheet by mistake, that it was a valuable part of a work he was on, and so on.

He handed it to him with an appealing look. "Oh, Mr. Chyldes, won't you read to us what you are writing?" He looked from one to the other of us, as if suspecting some touch of his own delicate sarcasm.

"Of course!" Of course!" he said eagerly. "If you mean that I certainly will. I'll fetch the rest of the manuscript now." He hurriedly out of the room. Soon he was scampering down stairs holding a number of badly assembled sheets, which promptly began to scatter themselves over the floor. We all joined in reclaiming them, and when Rippling Chyldes plopped himself down into a rocker to begin his reading, the ice had been broken.

The hours flew by on proverbial wings. Rippling Chyldes was oblivious of them, as he read and rocked himself to the cadences of his own mellifluous voice. Luncheon came and went, and once more he read to us. Dinner—and he read on, stopping now and again to ask our humble opinion and taking careful note of our bashful advice. The next day he read, then he wrote, and read again. He prolonged his visit. And still he read and still we listened.

"I'm not afraid of authors now," I said at the end of a fortnight, as he was about to take leave of us. "I know just how to entertain them."

"Good-by!" said Rippling Chyldes, getting into the car slowly, and as we thought reluctantly. "I've had a delightful time."

"Come again, old chap!" I said. "I wasn't going to wait for an invitation," he replied, holding on to our hands and shaking them again and again. "And I shall bring a few manuscripts to read if you don't object."

Rippling Chyldes is "keeping up with us" now.

The Road by the Swamp

At the foot of the hill we found an old road that led along the margin of the swamp. Those who have never seen a Florida swamp in the spring-time can scarcely imagine the riot of beauty that unfolded before us as we proceeded. The wild bush-honey-suckle grew thick about us and were covered with great masses of bloom, a harmony of pale pinks and salmon yellow, their fragrance blending with the fresh, earthy smell of the swamp. Water lilies floated on the little ponds and sluggish streams and in the shallow water grew beds of arrow-heads and blue pickerel weed. The leafy roof above showed the varying greens of blackgums, bays, magnolias and cypress with festoons and streamers of vines and Spanish moss hanging from their branches.

Many species of ferns and moss grew in the dense shade and violets bloomed beside the road. The huckleberry bushes were covered thick with dainty blossoms, button bushes enticed the bees with their honeyed sweetness and where the trees hung low over the ground the waxy pink Indian pipes stood upright among the leaves. In the sunlit spots the crimson flowers of the pitcher plant drooped on slender stems and the trumpet-leaf reared their counterparts in brightest yellow.

Of the millions of tons of sand used in the United States each year the greater part comes from the sand pits in the interior of the country, and not from the seashore, as might be supposed. The sand on the shores has been worn so round by the constant action of the water as to render it unfit for many purposes, especially in the composition of concrete. The sand in the sand pits is not ready for use as it is dug, but must be screened and washed.

A sand pit in Illinois covers 40 acres. The deposit of sand and gravel is 70 feet deep and about 75 carloads are taken out each day. A steam shovel is used to tear out the sand and gravel and load it into cars. The loaded freight cars carry the sand and gravel to a dump, from which it is carried by a belt conveyor to the separating mill. The belt conveyor is 350 feet long and carries the material to the top of the separating mill, which is 90 feet high. At the top of the separating mills are a number of screens of various degrees of fineness. The sand and gravel pass into these and streams of water playing on the mixture wash the sand into chutes, which carry it in turn to a storage warehouse. The gravel is separated by the screens into three sizes, ranging from two inches to three-eighths of an inch, and is dumped into piles at the foot of the separating mill. The sand in the storage warehouse soon dries out and is then ready to be loaded into freight cars and shipped away to consumers. Sand as it comes from the freight cars enters into the composition of concrete for building purposes.

NIGHTFALL ON THE HUDSON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

As soon as the sun goes down, the Hudson River becomes misty gray and the ships which hitherto have been seen, now slip softly along in changed form, as the twilight comes apace. The moment that the outline of the ships grows dim and undefined then the world silently gathers in the little pergola, one man with his paper, another with the book that he now has time to read, and the pedestrians who are walking rapidly and conscientiously, pause, as if detained by something they do not quite understand. They stop beside the rail of the pergola and look out across the waters.

The man with his paper and the man with his book are only pretending to read. As a matter of fact, they are thinking and looking out over the waters, too. The anchored ships rock in the tide and the ferries cross and recross and the little launches cut their determined road through the gray night waves. A long line of barges floats slowly through the twilight after their tugs. They are gentle things and graceful.

There is no light now. It is twilight. It is all an untrammelled garment of gray. The shadowy grower depth of anchored ships put out little gleams of light and more and more. They are jewels, now. The little launches are jewels, too. The lights come out on the farther shore. The gray expense is now a beautiful jewel, the points of light delicate and pointed. And now the night boat is coming. It is casting a broad, glorious light into the water like a robe of gems. The man with the newspaper sits up and the man with the book closes it and leans over the railing. Yes, it is the night boat. On it comes through the deep, deep twilight. The man with the newspaper decides that he must take the family on a river trip. It occurs to him, as this majestic thing sweeps like a coronet through the night, that the family ought to take the river trip, soon. He tells the man with the book this. Everybody is looking at the night boat and thinking just what the man with the newspaper is thinking.

"How pretty she is!" they say; "how graceful she is!" I used to take the river trip. I must go again. One shouldn't put it off.

It is night. The river is black. The night came in a moment. Perhaps it came while the night boat was passing. The lights are like fire and the water rushes strongly on and on. The battleships are riding at anchor and the tide is turning them clear about. The tide is strong. Now the ship bells are ringing the hour. The sound is melody over the water. One—two. Silence. The tide runs on to the sea.

"Harvesting" Sand

Of the millions of tons of sand used in the United States each year the greater part comes from the sand pits in the interior of the country, and not from the seashore, as might be supposed. The sand on the shores has been worn so round by the constant action of the water as to render it unfit for many purposes, especially in the composition of concrete. The sand in the sand pits is not ready for use as it is dug, but must be screened and washed.

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Ready always
for a picnic

KRAFT
CHEESE

IN TINS

REORGANIZATION OF
ARMY WAR STAFF

New War Council Created Dividing Old General Staff in Five Parts to Put in Operation Lessons Learned in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In accordance with the amended National Defense Act, the Secretary of War announced yesterday that there has been created in the War Department a War Council consisting of the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War and the General of the Armies, chief of staff. The Assistant Secretary of War is charged with the formulation of all policies which relate to the procurement of supplies, and specifically with the preparation of plans and policies and the supervision of activities concerning:

The procurement of all military supplies; the procurement of real estate in use in connection with the training, shelter and housing of troops; and with the storage distribution. The collection of information and compilation of data pertaining to sources of supply.

The assurance of adequate and timely provision for the mobilization of the material and industrial organizations essential to war-time needs. The settlement of claims against the War Department due to the cancellation or settlement of contracts. The sale or other disposition of all supplies, equipment, plants, factories, land, or other facilities, declared surplus by Secretary of War.

Council on Legislation

An advisory council on legislation is created, to consist of the deputy chief of staff, the assistant chiefs of staff and an officer designated by the Judge Advocate-General, the purpose of which shall be to promote economy and to insure that requests for legislation are representative of the needs of the whole army.

A general staff worthy of the name is to be organized. The faults of the general staff as heretofore developed were glaringly disclosed when the United States entered the world war, where it had to meet problems of great magnitude and cope with enormous difficulties.

General Pershing explained yesterday that "it has ever been recognized that in the event of war one portion of the central control must take the field prepared to assist the commanding general in the conduct of military operations, while another portion must remain in the War Department prepared to conduct the equally important operations connected with the mobilization of men and material."

"It is a fundamental principle that if efficient execution of plans is to be expected those engaged in their formulation and preparation should also be charged with their execution. The application of this principle is the basis for the new organization."

General Staff Divided

"This new organization divides the general staff into five divisions, the first four divisions dealing with such questions of personnel, intelligence, operations and training, and supply, as affect the mobilization of men and material for war, and with those duties of a routine and continuing nature and organized reserves as well as the regular army, and that portion of his staff will be charged with the preparation of plans for actual field operation in the national defense and upon the outbreak of war will expand and take the field as the general staff and general headquarters."

"The organization therefore, contemplates that the chief of staff will be charged with the larger problems connected with the organization and training of the army of the United States, including the national guard and organized reserves as well as the regular army, and that portion of his staff will be charged with the preparation of plans for actual field operation in the national defense and upon the outbreak of war will expand and take the field as the general staff and general headquarters."

"It further contemplates that another portion of War Department general staff under the Deputy Chief of Staff, now known as the Executive Assistance, will be charged with the preparation of plans for mobilization of men and material in time of war, and with the routine business of the War Department in peace and war."

TEMPERANCE UNION'S
ANNUAL CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Fully prepared with plans to assist in the enforcement of prohibition throughout the United States more than 700 delegates to the forty-eighth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union are in San Francisco for the opening of the convention this morning in the Civic Auditorium. At least 300 more delegates are expected. Miss Anna Adams Gordon, national president, said:

"In 10 years the world will go dry. The United States is a great human laboratory in which prohibition is being experimented upon. In spite of evasion and violation of the laws there is less consumption of alcohol in the United States than at any time previous in its history excepting possibly, the beginning of its history. The purpose of this convention is to give the delegates from all over the country an opportunity to report on the work for the past year, and to exchange ideas. The result of the convention will be to provide a

comprehensive, accurate report of the exact conditions of prohibition through the United States. The national enforcement of prohibition will be the subject of the convention, but we are not here to make a personal investigation of this section of the country, or of any other one section."

SENATOR ELIGIBLE
FOR ARMS PARLEY

Doubts Raised Over Constitutional Points Not Regarded Seriously in Regard to the Appointment of Mr. Lodge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Shortly after the President had announced that Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, had been selected to serve as a delegate to the conference to be held in Washington in November, criticism on the grounds of constitutional ineligibility became current. It was based on the article of the Constitution which says that "No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he is elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office."

This is held to have little weight. It all hinges on the term "civil office." Is service as a delegate, to serve with delegates from other countries in formulating international policies, a civil office within the intention of the framers of the Constitution? Able constitutional lawyers might have to pass on that question, but it is highly improbable that the President would have named a member of Congress to such a post without having obtained legal advice on the subject. To give Secretary of State, but undoubtedly the President was aware of his views, and they will generally be conceded to be sound and able.

Another question that was brought up was whether Mr. Lodge, by reason of the pronounced views which he has expressed as a Senator on subjects which may come before the conference, might not be prejudged, and therefore to be persona non grata to the delegates from some of the other countries. It was pointed out, however, that there was hardly a man of sufficient prominence to be considered for such a place who has not expressed himself forcibly on questions likely to come before the conference, and that it would be impossible to bar delegates for such cause.

Reminder has been given that the coming conference affords the occasion for the presentation of facts and conditions, for free discussion and the giving and taking of views and counter-views. It is not a court passing in final judgment, and the men who represent the respective countries can only agree to what their governments, backed up by public opinion, permit them to approve. It is assumed that the most representative men of each country, chosen for information and ability, will be selected, and that their choice will be approved. Such quibbling as that of Senator Lodge's eligibility on the grounds named, is a matter of minor importance.

FARMERS TO HAVE
NEWS BY WIRELESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Daily grain and stock market reports, as well as baseball scores, by wireless telegraph are to be made available to farms throughout this state by cooperation between the United States Naval Radio Station here and the Illinois Agricultural Association, according to an announcement yesterday.

Offer of the service was made to the Agricultural Association by the station, which has been sending out baseball and weather reports for some time. Farmers' boys who have acquired proficiency in wireless telegraphy have been picking these reports up. The service lasts 30 minutes each night, from 7:45 to 8:15, with a wave length of 476 meters.

Final reports on live stock and grain quotations at the Chicago stockyards and the Chicago Board of Trade are to be gathered by the Agricultural Association for naval operators.

STAND OF ARGENTINA
PRESIDENT ATTACKED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A resolution affirming the rights and powers of the lower house of the Argentine Parliament was approved by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday following an extended debate. The resolution was the result of the controversy between the Chamber of Deputies and President Yrigoyen, which began when the President recently sent a message to the Chamber denying its right to demand an explanation of his failure to apply the provisions of the homestead law passed last year. Some members of the Radical or Government party voted in favor of the resolution.

The Committee on Constitutional Business, which reported the resolution, accused the President of having, on various occasions, disregarded the constitutional rights of the Chamber. The controversy between President Yrigoyen and the lower house arose upon the eve of the opening of the campaign preliminary to the presidential elections and led to a deadlock which prevented the progress of business in Congress for several days.

NATIONS HOARD IN
DEFIANCE OF TREATY

Raw Materials Held When They Are Needed by Others, Says Senator Tittoni—Export Duties Having the Same Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Senator Thomas Tittoni, former Premier of Italy, in his address last evening before the Institute of Politics, spoke on the distribution of raw materials, and the discrimination in prices on them and export duties. He said that there is still present, in open defiance of the Treaty of Versailles and subsequent accords on this subject, the phenomenon of nations hoarding their raw materials on which others depend for their very life. Others, he said, were maintaining export duties with the same effect, and monopolies were in many places discriminating against countries not favored by nature with an abundance of raw materials.

The Senator quoted a speech of his in October, 1920, when he said: "Never have so many barriers been raised between one country and another as are seen today. Article 23 of the League of Nations must become more than a mere figure of speech, for it would be most unwise to confront the world with the dilemma of either to submit to the impoverishment by an international capitalist oligarchy or to take refuge in the abhorrent doctrines and practices of the wildest Communism and anarchy."

For the good name of humanity and for the safety of civilization another alternative must be offered to the world, namely peace and justice insured to all peoples.

It was charged by the Senator that the spirit and purpose of the Treaty had been violated by the great powers who had used their territorial mandates to set up great monopolies in their protectorates. A fact, he said, which gives color to the charge that mandates are a hypocritical form which covers effective ownership. How then, he continued, has this abuse been possible. "Evidently," said the Senator, "only because there exists somewhere a coalition of economic interests stronger, more powerful than the governments themselves, a coalition against which all truly free and noble minded men of all countries are in a continuous and unrelenting warfare."

The Senator referred in particular to what he called the monopoly of coal held by the English, which affects Italy more than any other country because France has the benefit of the preferential plan of receiving coal from Germany to be applied to the indemnity. This, he said, is a striking example of how a materially rich country can increase its income at the expense of countries less favored than themselves. As other instances of this cornering of the natural supply he cited the projected Australian monopoly on wool and the Anglo-Australian-New Zealand phosphate convention on the island of Naru.

"But the typical example," he said, "is in the recent Anglo-French agreement regarding mineral oil and petroleum, which was signed at San Remo, on Italian territory. Without Italy's knowledge, and which tends to place under the control of a trust made up of French and English capitalists mineral oils of all the world, the United States excepted. Senator Tittoni closed with a plea that some action on international scale should regulate these practices for the future."

Germany and Constantinople

Tracing the complicated relations of the Balkan States between themselves and the larger contiguous powers, Baron Sergius A. Korff, in the morning address to the Institute, declared that "there is no doubt that the events of 1914, which led to the great war, were in no mean degree hastened by that nervous desire for Germany to assert her final influence in Constantinople." This, he said, was thrust against a similar sentiment on the part of Russia, who recognized that "Germany intrenched in the Bosphorus meant a national danger to her."

The speaker pointed out that there are two angles to the Bulgarian story, one which involves Bulgaria's relationship "as a child of Russia," and the other involving the Black Sea and the Straits. Although Russia's policy toward Turkey reversed several times, he said, "her purpose was ever constant and clear to acquire possession and disposal of the Straits."

After the war of 1877 and 1878 for the liberation of the Slavs, Berlin established Turkish suzerainty over Bulgaria, with Russia as administrator. Bulgaria's liberal aspirations grew, Baron Korff said, and from 1896 to 1910 Russo-Bulgarian relations were the best. The decline came in 1911, culminating in the war of 1912 and the humiliating treaty. Bulgaria was forced to sign in 1913, and Bulgaria entered the world war distinctly an enemy of Russia.

Baron Korff dealt with Russian relations to Serbia, pointing out that Vienna was allowed to proceed much as she wished until 1910, when Russia became the avowed protector of Serbia. Montenegro played important roles in the Albanian question and in the war of 1912, he said, was friendly with Russia, while Rumania was never cordial.

"Then came the unexpected surprise with the first war of the Balkans," Baron Korff said, after reviewing the complications of Russo-Turk relations. "There is reason to believe that Germany was so thoroughly convinced of Turkey's strength under the military leadership of German instructors and generals that she even viewed with pleasure the brewing storm in the Balkans. To her the Turkish defeat

meant more than to any other power; it really spelled the ruin of her Near East plans. For several months Germany was extremely nervous, but to her great joy the Balkan allies did not know how to share their spoils in peace. The second war of 1913 was a pleasant sight to Germany.

"There is no doubt but that the events of 1914 which led to the great war were in no mean degree hastened by that nervous desire of Germany to assert her final influence in Constantinople. Russia was also getting nervous and restless. With great anxiety did she watch the renewals of German influence at Constantinople. Indeed, Germany intrenched on the Bosphorus meant a national danger to her."

CANADA IS PUSHING
BIG PUBLIC WORKS

Former Maine Governor Tells of Several Great Projects Under Way in the Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BANGOR, Maine—"Everything that Canada is doing is on an immense scale," says Carl E. Millikin, former Governor, who has just returned from the Dominion as a guest of the St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, which proposes to have the St. Lawrence River deepened to 35 or 30 feet, the issue now being before the International Joint Boundary Commission for its recommendations.

"Already the Canadian Government is showing that it means business by having the Welland canal dredged to a depth of 30 feet," says Mr. Millikin. "This will be finished in two years."

On the Canadian shore at Niagara, immense electrical developments are under way under the direction of the hydroelectric commission of Ontario. Five hundred thousand additional horsepower is being secured from the falls at a cost of \$60,000,000. In a year this work will be completed and the power available for use.

"The harbor of Toronto is being developed at the present time at a cost of \$26,000,000. Equally big work is being done in Montreal. Here 16 miles of river on each side is under the direct control of the harbor commissioners. Huge wharves and enormous elevators are being constructed. The present capacity of the grain elevators is 5,000,000 bushels and the facilities at the wharves are such that 11 ocean liners can be loaded with grain at the same time, from one or all the elevators. Over 14 miles of rubber belt are used for conveyors in the elevators."

"The plans for the improvement of the St. Lawrence River do not stop at the deepening of the ship channel. It is planned to harness and develop the hydroelectric energy below Niagara. It is estimated that there is 4,000,000 horsepower available here. This would be generated at 40 or 50 stations and sent as far east as Nova Scotia. It would be available for all the states of New England and could, of course, be sent north an equal distance. It would be transmitted to a distance of 400 miles from the generating stations."

JUDGE GARY FAVORS
INCLUSION OF FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Some of the views of Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, on the disarmament conference were expressed by him aboard the steamship Paris.

"We know," he said, "that every nation which attends the conference will be in favor of disarmament for the other nation. But there will be some kind of an arrangement among two or three nations looking to the peace of the world, leaving the majority on the outside to trust to the protection of those two or three nations."

"I, for one, shall utterly oppose any combination of any sort that does not include the Republic of France. Any nation, which discriminates against France makes a mistake for itself. No country is big enough or rich enough to carry on its affairs independently of all other nations, or of any other nation. There is nothing like sitting down at the same table with your neighbors, whether it is to talk business, or any other matter."

FAIRBANKS FAMILY REUNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
DEDHAM, Massachusetts—More than 41,000 persons have registered at the past nine reunions of the Fairbanks Family of America, according to Henry I. Fairbanks, president of the organization. Forty states and 22 foreign countries were represented. Because of the interest of the year in the commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, the Fairbanks Family reunion at the old homestead here on August 24 is expected to be unusually large. Gov. Channing H. Cox, Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Col. Edwin Rich and Frank P. Sibley are scheduled to speak.

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RAILWAYS ASK TAX
ON MOTOR TRAFFIC

Californian Hearing on Roads Claim of Unfair Motor Competition Which Deprives the State of Tax on Passengers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SACRAMENTO, California—A hearing of great importance to all transportation interests in every state in the Union, as well as to these interests in California, began recently before a public meeting of the United Chambers of the Sacramento Valley. The subject is the regulation of commercial automobile lines, the results of their tax-free operation on the roads of the State, and the presentation of plans whereby these automobile lines may bear a fair share of the costs of road construction and maintenance.

Representatives of the railroads, motor truck lines, and steamboat companies are in attendance, as well as county supervisors and officials of transportation organizations, automobile associations and civic organizations throughout northern California. When it became apparent that interest in the investigation was far more than local, all hearings were made public.

The most important paper presented was a memorandum by R. E. Kelly, a representative of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's department, in which Mr. Kelly said in part:

"The railroads contend that it is unfair to permit motor transportation lines to operate automobiles virtually tax free on the state highways, toward the construction of which the railroads have contributed large sums of money."

"A recognized function of the government is to coordinate and safeguard all transportation agencies. Discrimination in favor of any one agency is against public policy and welfare."

Motors Not Opposed

"It should be clearly understood that the railroads do not oppose the building of highways, nor the use of such highways for motor transportation lines. But the railroads rightfully insist that their competitors, given the use of such roadbed facilities as a subsidy from the government, should pay proportionate taxes. A bill designed to equalize, to some extent at least, the tax burdens of the railroads and commercial automobile lines and to increase the revenue of the State was introduced in the 1921 legislature (Californian). In its original form it would have imposed a tax of 7 per cent on the gross receipts of motor transportation lines. This was whittled down so that in its final form the bill carried a 2 per cent tax and permitted the bus lines to deduct from this sum—said in the bill—any amount paid in the form of tolls or other charges."

"The last report (1919-1920) of the California State Board of Equalization says: "Freight and passenger hauls by auto trucks and auto stages show large increases, much of which business parallels and competes with the same haul by electric and steam railroads; again reducing the state revenues to the extent of 5 1/4 per cent of sums thus diverted from those carriers."

"A conservative estimate based upon information which at best is very incomplete, shows that the state's annual loss in revenue from such diversions runs into large sums."

Tax Loss to State

"The 1920 receipts of 357 motor vehicle transportation lines in California were \$5,567,001.27, according to reports filed with the Railroad Commission up to July 20, 1921. On that date 220 had not yet filed reports. It is difficult to determine how much the receipts of railroads have been reduced by auto competition, but of such sum 5 1/4 per cent under the old tax law and 7 per cent under the King bill is the loss in taxes to the State."

"Efforts to justify the government's present subsidy of paved highways to commercial automobile lines have led some to refer to land grants made to railroads in early days. Land, then almost entirely worthless, was granted to encourage the railroads in their hazardous undertaking of blazing trails through the wilderness. At their own risk the railroads developed great sweeps of territory and incidentally made the land granted to them of some value."

"On the other hand, motor vehicle transportation lines are operated largely over routes paralleling railroads and in regions already built up by the railroads. The gift of free use of highways as roadbeds offers no incentive to such automobile lines for development of new areas, but encourages competition with established transportation lines in well-developed regions."

"Public interest would immeasurably suffer if auto busses and trucks were permitted to engage in destructive competition with railroads that are adequately serving their territories, according to a decision recently

rendered by the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania.

Remedies Proposed

"The commission went on record in favor of legislation limiting the carrying capacity and operation of heavy freight-carrying trucks.

"In order to equalize competition between the railroads and commercial automobile lines the companies operating motor vehicles for hire should pay these taxes: (1) A charge for the use of the highway as a roadbed, this having been provided for them out of public funds; (2) a charge for the upkeep of such highways; (3) a tax upon gross receipts.

"It would seem advisable also that a thorough investigation be undertaken looking to the fixing of a general policy as to the advisability of permitting motor transportation lines to parallel railroads, taking from the railroads traffic already developed, instead of entering and developing new territories as the railroads have done. Undoubtedly there is a field for commercial vehicle transportation, but public welfare demands that all transportation agencies be coordinated, lest both rail and motor carriers be weakened and service to the public consequently made to deteriorate."

GENERAL WOOD GIVEN
LEAVE BY UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department was informed yesterday that the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania had decided at a meeting held on the same day to give Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who had accepted the position of provost, leave of absence until September, 1922, in order that he might accept the offer of the President to become Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. George Wharton Pepper, representing the university, had a conference with Secretary Weeks the night before, and was informed of the great desirability of having Major-General Wood in the Philippines.

Julius Kahn (R.), Representative from California, chairman of the House Military Committee, conferred with Secretary Weeks yesterday and afterwards said he would do all in his power to further the passage of the Wadsworth bill, enabling General Wood to retain his military rank while filling a civil post. Some members of Congress are known to be opposed to the establishment of such a precedent, but it is felt that the urgency of the present situation in the Philippines is such that it should be made as easy as possible to keep Major-General Wood there for the present.

APPROVAL OF FORD
OFFER ADVOCATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Approval of Henry Ford's offer for the purchase of Muscle Shoals, Alabama, nitrate plant and lease of the dams was urged yesterday by James E. Smith of St. Louis, vice-president of the Mississippi Valley Waterway Association, and other officers of that organization. In conference with Secretary Weeks.

Mr. Smith and his associates said they fully endorsed the Ford plan, and that if the plants are completed and their operation assured, more than 150 miles of land, rich in iron, coal and other valuable deposits, will be opened to development along the upper Tennessee River.

PRESIDENT HARDING TO SPEAK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding has promised to deliver an address at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia, October 19, and on the same day probably will attend a centennial celebration at Yorktown, Virginia. Tentative plans are for a trip down the Potomac to Yorktown on the Mayflower, from which place the President is to motor to Williamsburg.

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ALIEN LAND LAW
EVASIONS SHOWN

Efforts by Property Owners Are Direct Violation, California Attorney-General Announces—Crop Contracts Unlawful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SACRAMENTO, California—Efforts by property owners to evade the alien land law of California, which forbids the sale or lease of land to an alien ineligible to citizenship in the United States, by making such aliens (mainly Japanese) "managers" of their farms, are direct violations of the alien land law, according to an important announcement by U. S. Webb, Attorney-General.

Crop contracts, whereby the alien is given a share of the crop, are unlawful, and make the property owner liable under the state law, according to Mr. Webb. These crop contracts are so drawn that the Japanese actually become lessees of the land, though known as "managers" for the owners, on a percentage basis.

Referring to this crop percentage scheme, Mr. Webb says: "It is designed to accomplish an unlawful purpose; it is a subterfuge, knowingly prepared to aid in the violation of the law, and such violation evidently is advised by members of the legal profession who have no regard for the oath they have taken, which should prevent their advising a course that violates the law, even if their honesty and patriotism, without such an oath, would not prevent their so advising."

"Such an agreement gives to the alien ineligible for citizenship the beneficial use of agricultural lands as fully as could be given to him by any character of lease that could be framed, and is designed to accomplish indirectly that which the statute directly prohibits. I have written to the district attorneys of the state, pointing out that the penal provisions of the alien land act apply to citizens as well as aliens, and asking the most vigorous efforts in the enforcement of the act."

It is estimated that some 40,000 acres of agricultural lands in California have been "let out on crop shares" to Japanese by property-owners, who, according to the district attorney, are violating one of the most important of the state laws. If this law is enforced, it will prevent the absorption of some of the best agricultural lands of the state by the Japanese and also will prevent the virtual ruination of these lands by these aliens, who take everything out of the soil, and put nothing back, so that after five years of Japanese occupation, the richest land in the state is practically worthless for further cropping.

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CITY TAKES ACTION AGAINST UTILITY

Suit Brought to Recover \$90,000 on Ground Certain Surcharges Are Illegal, Unfair and Incorrectly Applied by Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—In support of his case for reduction of rates now awaiting hearing before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, Arthur D. Hill, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, has filed suit against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for the recovery of \$90,000 paid to the company in rates by the city. In a memorandum filed with the Mayor's office Mr. Hill asserts that investigation in preparing the case to support the city's petition for rate cut has convinced him that "10 per cent" and "coal clause" charges made by the company are illegal and unfair and incorrectly applied.

While the resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Boston appropriating \$50,000 for the expense of preparing the city's case for reduction of rates will take care of the future, if the Public Utilities Department orders the cut, the present suit seeks to recover a sum which the state commission cannot order returned. In its case for reduction the City of Boston is joined by several other municipal governments and by individuals. While the city's action for recovery sets the municipal loss at \$90,000 it is impossible to obtain an estimate of what the "10 per cent" and "coal clause" charges, if illegal and unfair as charged, have cost the consumers.

Premium Question

Another element in the local public utilities situation involving the Edison Electric Illuminating Company is the question of the right of the company to capitalize premiums. A bill which would have allowed this was defeated in the last Legislature on the ground that it offered ground for future demand for the right to increase dividends on a greatly increased capitalization, which, it was charged, would mean a corresponding increase in rates. The General Court ordered that this question be heard before the Public Utilities Commission, and the finding of that group reported to the Legislature.

In reporting to the Mayor in explanation of his action in the Superior Court, Mr. Hill explains that in working up the case for hearing before the State Commission he has "reached the conclusion that the 10 per cent additional charge and the additional charge under the so-called 'coal clause,' which have at various times between October 1, 1917, and the present date, been charged to consumers by the Edison Company in connection with certain of its rates, are illegal, and that these charges have not been fairly or correctly applied by the company."

The corporation counsel points out that the city not only takes electricity from the Edison company for street lighting but purchases large quantities for lighting municipal and school buildings. The street lighting is by contract, under which the assessments attached are not levied, but the contract is the object of the attack for a rate cut. The municipal buildings, however, Mr. Hill explains, are charged for use of electricity outside the provisions of the contract.

Action to Recover

"Upon these charges," he says, "the 10 per cent and coal clause have been applied and large sums of money have this way been collected from the city. As to the future, the matter can be satisfactorily dealt with through the department of public utilities, but for payments made in the past that department has no legal authority to order repayment. I have, therefore, with your approval, brought an action on behalf of the city against the Edison Company to recover the amount which in my judgment has been illegally collected."

"So far as relates to payments under the coal clause, what I have done is in accordance with an order passed by the city council February 21 last, and transmitted by you to me. In this order you were requested to direct the law department to take steps to compel the Edison Company to refund all moneys received from the city under the coal clause. Until the present time, however, I have not had the information which seemed to me necessary as a foundation for legal action."

GREAT ACTIVITY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Industrial conditions have improved to such an extent in the textile mills of this city that for the first time in many years a number of the employees will be asked to do away with their vacations which usually come from August 27 to September 5. Orders for cloth are coming in so that a number of mills are working overtime.

As a result of the settlement of the building trade strike, this city is now also facing a building boom which rivals any in its history. Hundreds of homes are being built in this city and the suburbs, the people driven to this action by exorbitant rents and scarcity of tenements.

MANAGERS REBUKE ATTACK ON EQUITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—At the Chester managers' convention here yesterday, Chairman Winthrop Ames of the committee on constitution reported, and the constitution and by-

laws were adopted as read. The organization is to be known as the American Theatrical and Amusement Interests, Incorporated. Its membership is open to individuals and firms under nine different classes: play managers, touring play managers, theaters playing plays for more than one week, authors and publishers, producers of vaudeville acts, managers of theaters presenting such vaudeville acts, producers of motion pictures, and motion picture theater owners.

The idea of the organization is said to be only to get together; it is in no way belligerent. During one session a well-known New York man-

JAIL CONSOLIDATION WORK PROGRESSES

Justice to Taxpayer and to an Efficient System of Correction Declared to Emphasize Need of Change in Arrangements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Economy, the need of classification, and the improvement of conditions resulting

brought a better dealing with them. But it fails to meet the primary requirements as to correction which are for the public's interest, other than the mere locking up. The small groups of prisoners are miscellaneous and there is no approach to classification—the grouping of them according to their needs. In a word, it defeats the ends which enlightened opinion demands of corrections. It fails of its purpose not through lack of interest or good intent by the county administrators but through the inescapable conditions of a diffused management dealing with small groups in separate institutions. It is particularly emphasized that a place of detention for those held



A caravan of donkeys trotting along a creek in Mesopotamia

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

ger made a speech so full of fight against the Actors Equity Association that he was severely reprimanded by others, being told that he had entirely mistaken the intent of the convention, and was requested to retire.

These officers were elected: president, Walter Vincent, of the New York producing firm of Wallmer & Vincent; vice-president, Harry Rapley, of the New National Theater, Washington, District of Columbia; treasurer, Winthrop Ames, of New York; secretary, Alfred Aarons, of New York. Only the secretary is a salaried officer, and Mr. Aarons, whose call brought the convention into session, will receive \$12,000 a year. General belief is that the transportation question is the difficult one to be solved and it is to be taken up today.

NEW RECEIVERS FOR MAIL LINE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—Emmet McCormick, of Moore & McCormick, steamship agents, and Herbert Noble, of the law firm of Noble, Estabrook & McHarg, were yesterday appointed receivers in equity for the United States Mail Steamship Company, after Arthur J. Baldwin, the first appointee, had declined the offer because of press of other business.

That the receivership is not to result in the line's capitulation to the United States Shipping Board is believed to be indicated by the fact that the receivers have chosen as counsel De Lancy Nicoll Sr. and Bainbridge Colby, both of whom have acted as counsel for the company against the board in the dispute rising out of the latter's seizure of its nine ships from the line.

The receivers said the operation of the ships by the line would be continued. They are held by the line under protection of a court injunction against the board. Charges by Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the board, that the real reason for the seizure was the board's claim that the line is insolvent had not yet been answered by the company, but an answer is expected soon.

PERMIT IS REFUSED SPEAKER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OAKLAND, California—The Oakland City Council has refused a permit to Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, speaker for the Socialist Party, to deliver an address in this city. As a result of the coming of Mrs. O'Hare to Oakland, the permit of the Socialist Party to hold meetings and have lectures delivered in the Municipal Auditorium also was revoked. It was charged that Mrs. O'Hare was convicted of violation of the espionage act in Jeffersonville, Missouri, during the war, and later released on executive order. Her lectures are in support of Red propaganda.

"Say it with Flowers"

From
Randall's Flower Shop
22 Pearl Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

from a unified and more widely system, are the main issues involved in the movement for the consolidation of the penal institutions of Massachusetts under the Commonwealth.

With the decrease in population resulting from the application of national prohibition and the increased use of the probation system, the economic folly of maintaining expensive institutions whose populations averaged one-third of capacity, mobilized demand for action.

The General Court named a joint special committee of the House and Senate to investigate and hold hearings on the question of consolidation. The present dual jail system, with its state institutions and county jails and houses of correction, inevitably brought county government to the fore in the legislative hearings. The so-called "county rings," recognizing that consolidation of jails means loss of office-giving power, turned their defense into a personal attack on Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction, and took refuge in the plea that the consolidation move represented a drive against county government.

With the close of the session of the General Court, the special committee was continued in a recess capacity. The inquiry has been carried on and it is suggested as possible that, inspired by the attitude of the county government defenders, the investigation may broaden to a study of county government. With regard to the prisoners, however, it is expected that the committee will file a bill with the next Legislature recommending consolidation.

Despite the possible extension of the scope of the legislative committee in its investigation of county government, the Massachusetts Civic League and other agencies which are supporting consolidation ask this action alone. They are basing their argument on justice's standing out for economy as justice to the taxpayer, and the benefits of a consolidated administration as justice to the man in prison, and to society when that man is freed.

"The present scattered control and administration is costly to the taxpayers," declares the Massachusetts Civic League. "The per capita support of prisoners is all out of reason. The present investment of \$7000 for the average cost of housing for each prisoner would be regarded as grotesque in the case of any other class of the State's charges. The cost of support, amounting to over a million dollars annually, over \$800 per capita, is equally extravagant and unwarranted."

"The public and the taxpayers might stand the monumental cost of county care of the prisoners if it

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DONKEYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The donkey boy of Cairo, who conducts parties of extravagantly costumed tourists mounted on donkeys, out to the pyramids—almost as popular a mode of progression to the ambitious, who scorn to use the tram, as camel riding—is well known to the comic artists; scope for his humor is found not less in the grin of that little Arab rascal than in the sight of some long-legged exquisite, who straddling his mule, almost brushes the ground with his feet.

The donkey seems to be peculiarly well adapted to withstand extremes of

the Moors, whence it reached South America, and in course of time became a parent of the famous Argentine mules. For the donkey, if we may venture to guess its origin, comes from Asia, that home of the Ungulata; wild asses, indeed, are still found on the lofty uninhabited plateau of Tibet. No animal is more patient than the donkey. The horse, proud creature that he is, will not brook ill treatment; the mule sulks, and obstinately refuses to do anything at all, or, goaded beyond measure, kicks off his load and jogs away. It is the camel's nature to complain always. The long-eared ass alone bears his hard lot with fortitude. Can this be the reason for his having become a byword for stupidity? It is an ungenerous suspicion.

Donkeys are commonly used in Mesopotamia, especially near the seaboard. In the neighborhood of Basrah they are more often met with than camels, in and around the city; they go not far afield. In the city you may meet them threading their way through the press, their scantily garbed drivers urging them along with shrill cry, or seated sideways on their backs. A mob of them, bunched together, come crowding down the lane; on one side is the placid creek, on the other a crumbling mud wall incloses extensive date gardens, and in the setting sun the palm trees cast fantastic shadows athwart the white road. In a cloud of dust, donkeys, staggering beneath the burden of heavy grain bags thrown like bolsters over their backs, trot along. In the summer, they are taken down to the creek by their small masters and drenched with water; but who shall say from their demeanor whether they enjoy or abhor this treatment, since they stand stock still under it, with the same expression of stoical resignation.

On the high banks of the Tigris near Baghdad are erected many chard, that is, wooden frameworks, carrying rollers, by means of which water is raised from the river in goat-skin bags and poured into the channels above; teams of patient donkeys plod to and fro, hauling on the ropes which hoist the glistening skins to the top of the bank, there to spill out their contents. On a summer night the squeaking of these chard, and the guttural voices of the Arab husbandmen can be heard above the howl of the jackals.

In Baghdad itself, the water carrier, with his donkey, the latter bearing the dripping skins, is a familiar object.

HIGHER TAXES FOR UTILITIES COMPANIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The city, which is now engaged in an inquiry to procure data for legal proceedings on which to base a fight for lower gas rates, has been warned by its public service engineer, Ralph O. Eaton, that the proposed increase in the federal net income tax for corporations would add \$140,000 per year to the burden of utilities companies here, which the public will have to pay. Mr. Eaton says that the four local public utilities corporations, providing gas, electricity, telephone and transportation service, will "pass along to the public in some form or other this increase in expense."

WAY CLEARED FOR CHICAGO PROJECT

Grant Park Extension Permit by War Department Makes New Bathing Beach Possible in Downtown Part of the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Illinois—Permit received from the War Department for the extension of Grant Park in the downtown section of the lake front has cleared the way for the fulfillment of that part of the Chicago plan which contemplates making Chicago's waterfront "the most beautiful in the world."

Granting of the permit was announced by Col. W. V. Judson, United States district engineer. It allows the South Park Commissioners of this city to extend the shore line of Grant Park 300 feet eastward between Randolph street and Roosevelt road.

A huge new bathing beach, practically in the downtown district, which has been planned, will be made possible by the realization of the project. Michigan Avenue office workers may be able to go in bathing before lunch and afterward hang their bathing suits out the windows of the skyscrapers to dry.

In addition to this, the extension will permit the construction of an outer boulevard to relieve the heavy traffic on Michigan Avenue and provide facilities for boat and waterplane landings.

Space for parking automobiles also will be provided without taking away from the public any playground. The project will in no way hinder navigation, but will add it by filling in the shallow waters and giving the present harbor suitable depth.

"When this is finished," said C. H. Wacker, "father" of the Chicago plan, "Chicago will have a water front north from Jackson Park, the like of which is not found elsewhere in the world. All that will be necessary will be to swing a bridge across the mouth of the river to the Municipal Pier and look what you have, an unbroken driveway along the South Side, north over Lake Shore Drive and Sheridan Road, up through the beautiful ravined suburbs of the North Shore, to the Great Lakes Training Station."

RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON POLICEMEN'S CARS
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—City patrolmen will not be permitted to ride to or from their stations in their own individual automobiles hereafter, according to an order issued yesterday by the superintendent of police, Thomas F. Carroll.

The order stated that there would be no objection to the patrolmen riding in machines other than their own, but that an infraction of the rule would result in the offender being brought before the Police Trial Court. The order did not give any reason for the action, but it is understood the rule was made to save parking space, especially in the downtown sections.

August Blankets Sale

At New Low Prices

Lot 1		Lot 2	
White Blankets bound with 3-inch white or colored silk bindings, blue or pink borders, or all white.		White Blankets of extra length, cut and bound singly, blue, pink and yellow borders.	
Sizes 60x80, 60x90, 70x82		Sizes 60x90, 70x90, 80x90	
Your Choice \$7.50		Your Choice \$10	
Per Pair....		Per Pair....	
Lot 3		Lot 4	
White Blankets, nicely finished, bound with colored bindings to match borders, in rose, blue, pink, yellow and lavender.		Fine White Blankets, nicely finished, bound with 3-inch silk bindings. Blue, pink, rose, yellow and lavender borders; also all white.	
Size	Per Pair	Size	Per Pair
60x84.....	\$12.00	60x84.....	\$18.00
60x90.....	15.00	60x90.....	22.50
70x84.....	13.50	70x90.....	25.00
70x90.....	17.00		
80x90.....	20.00		
Lot 5		Lot 6	
White Blankets, bound with 3-inch white silk bindings; blue, pink, rose, yellow and lavender borders.		All-Wool Plaid Blankets, blue and white, pink and white, gray and white, tan and white. Weight 5 pounds.	
Sizes 60x84, 60x90, 70x84, 70x90		Size 72x84	
Your Choice \$12		Per \$10	
Per Pair....		Pair	

Lot 7

Single-COLORED BLANKETS—All Wool

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WIRELESS TO WELD
EMPIRE INTERESTSCommunication Between Parts of
British Commonwealth Prime
Consideration at the Recent
Conference in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Speaking before the imperial conference in London on the subject of imperial communications, W. M. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, pointed out that the vital need of the British Empire today was closer communication between each dominion and Great Britain; also among the dominions themselves, for political, strategic and commercial reasons. Those present at the conference had met, he said, to discuss the foundations upon which the foreign policy of the Empire was to be built, and to devise means that would give an opportunity for the dominions overseas to apply such ideas to the solution of definite questions as they might arise, questions which were formerly decided by Great Britain alone.

Under existing conditions, Mr. Hughes stated, the share of the dominions in determining foreign policy could not be substantial though their status under the League of Nations and their liability to be involved in war arising out of foreign policy made it imperative that their voice should be heard. Conferences between the prime ministers of Great Britain and the dominions ought, he believed, to be regular and frequent, but at present that was not possible. The imperial conference or cabinet was the only practical machinery now existing, and it was not found sufficient for efficient participation by the dominions. As a further step it had been proposed that an imperial cabinet or council be constituted, consisting of a minister to each of the dominions, who would reside in England and possess authority to speak for his country.

Premier's Power Limited

Apart from general objections, the speaker said, even the prime ministers of the dominions could not speak authoritatively on matters concerning their country. They could assist to a certain extent in the decision of the cabinet but, in the case of Australia, at least the same had to be submitted to the dominion parliament for ratification or rejection. Dominion parliaments would not agree to surrender their rights of self-government. Binding decisions could only be made by the cabinets and in most cases by the parliaments, and on definite questions of foreign or imperial policy no such decision was possible unless the questions to be considered could be presented to the dominions immediately they arose.

Mr. Hughes predicted that the day was not far distant when the prime ministers of the various dominions would be in wireless telephonic communication with each other. In his opinion that was the only way in which the dominions could really participate in Empire affairs. The steamship service was slower today than it was 25 years ago. Twelve and one-half to 14 knots an hour, for inter-imperial steamship communication, Mr. Hughes considered a standing reflection upon imperial common sense and a menace to imperial interests. Though it might not pay the companies to increase their speed, it would not pay the Empire to be satisfied with the service as it stood. The six weeks' journey to Australia could be reduced to four. With a relay aeroplane service it could be further reduced to 10 days.

Potency of Public Opinion

The most potent factor in the world today, the Australian Prime Minister said, was public opinion, and the opinion of the people upon any question was largely dependent upon the facts placed before them in the press and other ways. Nothing struck a visitor to England from the dominions more than the meager information about his own country appearing in the columns of the British press. The converse was likewise none the less true. Meanwhile each day there went out from America to the East, radiating in every direction, not only American news but American concepts of world news. The Chinese nation, for example, sized all the facts which it could, and so formed its opinion of the British Empire. America had no interests in China greater than those of Great Britain, yet America did this and the British Empire did nothing.

The cause of this state of things was said to be largely due to the high cable rates and British apathy toward using wireless telegraphy. A column of news, Mr. Hughes was recently informed, had been sent from America to a Canadian paper for \$19 to \$20. America poured out news, not at 7½¢, to 9¢ a word, as was the charge from England, but probably at one-twentieth of the price.

Backwardness of Empire

To illustrate how backward the British Empire is in wireless developments, Mr. Hughes recalled what other countries are doing. Before the war Germany, he said, had practically surrounded the world with a chain of wireless stations in Germany, Africa, the Near East and the Pacific Ocean. Today Germany had two direct wireless services with America and a third was being arranged. France had two great stations capable of communicating with all parts of the world. Mr. Hughes stated that he had himself heard the Lyons station when at Penzance Hill, Australia, and the message was so clear and distinct that it could be carried along 900 miles of telephone and still be heard.

America, Mr. Hughes stated, was at present conducting a wireless service

in the United Kingdom, France, Japan and Germany, and arrangements were being made for duplicating the other existing services by a large wireless station communicating simultaneously with five different countries. Italy and Switzerland had also made advance in wireless work and, according to recent statements in the press, Russia was building the most powerful wireless station in the world. The United Kingdom had two long wireless stations, one conducting commercial services with the United States and the other with Canada.

Poor Dominion Facilities

South Africa, Mr. Hughes pointed out, had only two stations of small range. Australia had a number of low-power stations capable of communicating with commercial ships a few hundred miles distant. New Zealand had no better service than Australia. India had a few internal coastal stations but nothing modern. The crown colonies had very little, and Canada was the only dominion having wireless communication with the United Kingdom. Mr. Hughes said he had come to the conclusion that the only hope of getting anything done was the employment of some other factor than the post office. In conclusion he proposed that a small conference committee should be asked to consider the subject of improved communications and to bring up recommendations of a definite character, which could then be discussed.

Sir Thomas Smartt of South Africa in his speech on communications referred at greater length to the condition of the press of Great Britain. It was, he said, not only papers that might be expected to cater for news of a sensational character but leading dailies that had filled their front columns during the previous two or three weeks with reports of a nauseating character. That was all very detrimental. London was poorly served with news of the dominions and Sir Thomas was looking for means whereby newspapers could be persuaded to adopt a policy of an educational character. Even if one newspaper only did so, he believed, there were sufficient among the reading public to support it to a large extent and to give it a circulation.

Press Opinion Solicited

Winston Churchill announced that he had recently received a powerful and representative deputation of all the press of the country on the subject Mr. Hughes had raised. The press had pointed out that the high rates of the cable service, the long delays in getting wireless communications into existence hampered the whole transmission of news from the mother country to the dominions. The American press, with its 100,000,000 readers, was able to pay for the collection of its news by its internal circulation, and hence it could afford to throw down the news in other English-speaking countries. The question was not merely one of news, but of the atmosphere created. It was important that the different parts of the British Empire should tell their own stories to each other. Mr. Churchill said he hoped to arrange for a short conference between the dominion prime ministers and representatives of the British press.

NEW PALESTINE AIR ROUTE

JERUSALEM, Palestine—A new air route has been opened up across the desert between Palestine and Mesopotamia, and notification has been received of the arrival at Baghdad of three aeroplanes of the Royal Air Force. These machines formed a reconnaissance party that set out from Palestine with the object of establishing a more direct line of connection between the existing aerodromes at Ramleh, in Palestine, and Baghdad in Mesopotamia. The length of the new route is about 500 miles, which is considerably shorter than the more northerly route formerly used. The line followed, which is an extension of the present Cairo-Ramleh route, starts from Ramleh, which is the main Royal Air Force aerodrome in Palestine, passes through Amman, in Transjordan, and Kasrazrak, where landing-grounds have been prepared, and proceeds thence in an almost straight line to Ramleh, on the Euphrates, and on to Baghdad.

INDIA AWAITS PRINCE'S VISIT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ALLAHABAD, India—Generally speaking the news of the impending visit of the Prince of Wales has been very favorably received, but there is a disposition in extremist circles and to a certain extent even in moderate to assert that the journey will be futile unless it is accompanied by further boons and political concessions. This curious attitude is in fact a safe way of saying that the ordinary Indian of any class. The Prince is coming to visit his most populous domain and this attitude of perpetually asking for more does not do justice to the innate loyalty and courtesy of the true Indian. The Prince comes to see and be seen, and there is no special political significance to be attached to the tour. In fact these demands emanate from the so-called politically-minded classes, who number about 1 per cent of the whole population.

SHIPMENT OF SILK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO, California—More than 200 tons of raw silk, comprising 2400 bales and valued at approximately \$3,000,000, left San Francisco under guard on the night of July 30, via the Santa Fe Railroad, for New York and Boston. The silk arrived the same day on board the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's liner Golden State. The special train has been given the right of way completely across the continent. This is the largest consignment of raw silk ever brought into this country.

EXTENT OF FRENCH
RECOVERY SHOWNFarming and Other Industries in
Former Devastated Areas Are
Rapidly Being Restored

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—It is desirable always to keep in mind when France is criticized, and often rightly criticized, on this or that point, the tremendous efforts she has made since the armistice. Some injustice is often done to France in this respect. Certainly the facts are not sufficiently known and the survey of the situation that Henry Chéron has just made comes opportunely.

With so much that might undermine confidence in France, these figures are calculated to restore that faith which has prevailed in the future of the country. First Mr. Chéron shows the condition to which the country was reduced by the war. The northern railways, which extend over 2123 kilometers, were left without a single bridge or a single tunnel, without a single locomotive depot, without a single station, little or big, that had not been practically destroyed. The railway itself was pulled up in many parts. As for the eastern railways, over 1700 kilometers of rail had been rendered useless.

Now it has also to be remembered that after the war there were at least 2,000,000 fewer workers than before. As for the intellectual and moral forces that disappeared, it would of course be impossible to estimate them. At any rate the census of 1911 showed that France had 39,200,000 inhabitants while that of 1921 shows that France has only 37,140,000 inhabitants. While it is true that 200,000 French soldiers are engaged outside France and have thus been omitted from the census returns, there has to be put against this fact, among other things, the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine. In any case these soldiers are not available for the work of reconstruction.

Revival of Grain Trade

Nevertheless, France has managed to reconstitute to some extent her means of production. The principal cereals, wheat, barley, oats, maize, and others had fallen off considerably. At the armistice over 32 per cent less ground was devoted to their culture, if the figures of 1913 were taken as the standard. In two years the diminution was brought down to 26 per cent—that is to say, 1,606,405 more hectares had been put into cultivation. It may, therefore, be assumed that if progress continues along the lines indicated, at the end of five or six years at the most French agriculture will have reached the same level so far as extent of ground under cultivation is concerned as before the war. This is an estimate based upon specific elements of judgment and is accepted by the experts.

Potatoes and beet roots are also being cultivated in much greater quantities. Beet roots were of course chiefly grown in the north, where there is a large sugar refining industry. Last year the superficial area consecrated to the beet root attained 40 per cent of that of 1913. Land devoted to potatoes was reduced in 1918 by 23 per cent; last year the shortage had diminished to 12 per cent. These are encouraging and specific facts which cannot be disproved and which are much more impressive than the general statements which are often made that France is recovering. The same testimony is furnished if one looks at the estimates of French cattle. Take the case of cows. Before the war, from 1906 to 1913, the average increase each year was from 32,000 to 35,000 head. But during the past two years the increase is 970,000 head—for each year 15 times the increase of former days. There are of course special circumstances, such as the reception of animals from Germany by way of restitution, which are responsible for this tremendous growth; but the figures are none the less significant and may almost be said to be startling. What applies to cattle applies to pork. There are 600,000 more pigs in France than there were two years ago. It is calculated that the shortage of horses, however, is such that it cannot be overcome in less than 10 years. There is at present a deficit of 584,730 horses.

Industrial Comparisons

Turning to industry, it is shown that the personnel occupied in the workshops of the liberated regions only reached on July 1, 1919, 9 per cent of the personnel of 1913. The percentage has been increased month by month and at the present moment stands at over 45. It has required prodigious energy to obtain this result.

The circulation of trains in the in-

terrupted districts has been reestablished and is now entirely regular. In the north the continuity is complete and in the east there is only one line which remains to be restored. By the fall of this year this last section will have been reestablished. In some cases, of course, bridges, depots, and stations have been replaced in a provisional manner, but for the most part they have been definitely restored. The tunnels are all available except in the east, that of Maure, where there were 200,000 cubic meters of rubbish to be cleared away. Five great viaducts, 25 yards in height and from 100 to 200 yards in length, which, destroyed by explosives, were ruined in their very foundations, have been rebuilt.

These and many other proofs of French energy are set out in the report of Mr. Chéron, and when so many complaints are made about what has not been done it is good to report in this way what has by extraordinary efforts been accomplished. What is chiefly lacking in the ruined regions is a sufficiency of habitations. There are too many makeshift dwellings which are of such character that one can only marvel at the patience of the occupants. They demand at the earliest possible moment houses in which it is possible to live decently, and whether these houses are German or French is to them of little importance.

PALESTINE READY TO
MEET CONCESSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM, Palestine—At the recent meeting of the Palestine Advisory Council the government representative declared that, with a view to avoiding delay in the economic development of the country, the government was now prepared to consider a grant of certain concessions for enterprises of public utility. All applications for a concession to supply the Jaffa municipal area and the adjoining districts with electric light and power—utilizing the water of the River Ajlva—are being considered by the Administration.

The granting of concessions will, till further notice, be subject to the following provisions: (a) No concessions shall be granted to a person or company to control any of the natural resources of the country, or to establish any public works, services and utilities, except under an arrangement by which the profits to be distributed by the person or company shall not exceed a reasonable rate of interest on the capital invested, and any further profits made in the working of the concession shall be utilized for the benefit of the people of Palestine in a manner approved by the Administration.

(b) No concession shall at present be granted for prospecting for minerals or oil.

(c) In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Sevres no concession will be granted before October 29, 1914, by the Turkish Government or by any Turkish local authority to allied Nationals, or companies controlled by them.

SOUTH AFRICA MAY
DEVELOP CROWN LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The Department of Lands issued the following figures of the area of crown land in the Union which may ultimately be taken up for agricultural or pastoral purposes.

Transvaal 12,567,000 morgen
Cape Colony 1,140,000
Orange Free State, few farms only.

These figures do not include land in process of alienation. In the case of the Cape, the area does not include the Transkeian territories or land set apart as commonages, locations, townships, forest reserves, or townships, though it includes game reserves; approximately one-half of the area is unsurveyed. The area given for Natal excludes land reserved for locations, forest reserves, townships, commonages, and other public purposes. In the case of the Transvaal, the area excludes native locations, forest reserves, townships and land required for public purposes.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PAARL, Cape Colony—At a conference of the Teachers' League of South Africa at Paarl recently, Dr. Viljoen, superintendent-general of education, said there had been a very large increase in the school enrollment. There has been an increase of 7846 European pupils and 13,240 non-European pupils, or a total increase of 21,086 students in one year.

SCHOOLS

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WOMEN IN PEACE
SESSION AT VIENNAThird International Congress Emphasizes Power That New
Political Status Gives Women
in the Work of Peace

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—In the presence of delegates from almost every part of the world the third congress of the International Women's League for Peace and Liberty was opened in Vienna. The meetings were held in the great hall of the Musikverein, which presented a most impressive spectacle. Parterre, boxes, and galleries were crowded with representatives of women's associations and kindred groups, and among them were many of the most prominent leaders in women's movements.

The platform was occupied by the Vienna Women's Symphony Orchestra, which opened the first meeting with a musical composition dedicated to the International Women's League by Mrs. Johanna Mueller Hermann. Miss Jane Addams, president of the league, then opened the congress with a speech in English. After referring to the two previous meetings at The Hague in 1915 and Zurich in 1919, she said this congress proposed to develop the work of the former gatherings in protesting against the terms of the peace treaties and in promoting new measures for the protection of women and children. More particularly in Vienna had they the task to bring aid and assistance to Austria, which had suffered so greatly during the war, and further to create in the world an atmosphere of understanding. Their groups were small but they hoped to find the right way to friendship and peace.

War Unnatural

War was declared to be something unnatural, as setting masses against masses. They achieved a natural life when they strove for peace. A new order of things must be created in which friendship and good must prevail. One knew now that war really signified; not only armies were mobilized, but whole peoples. Women must see how the war has so cruelly destroyed all their work of educating and bringing up the next generation. This time they were come together not only to protest against what had happened and against the evil consequences of the war, but also to awaken a new power of sentiment which would make war forever impossible. Miss Addams' speech was warmly received.

Mrs. Yella Hertzka, president of the Austrian section of the league, was the next speaker, and she began by saying that among all those who had endeavored to mitigate the horrors of the war Miss Jane Addams (here the whole gathering stood up) was in the front line, and with Mr. Hoover, had made a tour of the victorious and conquered states. It was to their unflinching efforts that over 400,000 children had been saved. Mrs. Hertzka said, from starvation. Dr. Otto Glogau of New York had also taken a prominent part in this work of relieving the children. Mrs. Hertzka continued:

Law of Justice

"We must ask our friends from foreign countries not to be misled by what they may see of life in the fashionable hotels and restaurants in the city. We are suffering here in Vienna much more than the outside country. It will need hard work, courage, and persistence, especially on the part of the women; to bring about a better and more hopeful future. We have in Vienna, the city of Beethoven, Mozart and Schubert, one solace—music—and this explains how a people may yet be merry."

"We women must rejoice that we

have gained political rights which we can use in the service of humanity, that we can work for peace. Women have always been on the side of the oppressed, no matter to what class they belong. That which good men recognize as just we must make law, and we must unite together in making this a law among all nations. Women from Japan and China join our circle, which now embraces the whole world. May our work here be so successful that this city, from which unhappily flew the spark which started such a world conflagration, may become a city of peace through the activities of this congress."

This session of the congress has left no doubt that its work will be as successful as its most ardent supporters could wish. It is the first great international gathering held in Vienna since the war, and it has attracted enormous public interest.

The foreign visitors have everywhere met a most hospitable reception and a number of public receptions were arranged for the congress. The first of these was given by the President of the Republic, Dr. Michael Hainisch. It was attended by a very large number of delegates besides the diplomatic corps, the Chancellor of the Republic, and several Cabinet ministers. Dr. Hainisch is particularly interested in the gathering, as his mother, Mrs. Marie Hainisch, is one of the first women who took up the cause of women in Austria, and nobody is more rejoiced than she at seeing this meeting of the league in a capital where the rights of women only came to be recognized after a long struggle.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS QUIET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—A lull still continues after the violent alarms of the last six or nine months. The Ali brothers' explanation of their apology has impressed nobody. The extremists have measured their strength with the government and, thanks to the firm, tactful and ingenious methods of Lord Reading, have ignominiously failed in the presence of the whole public opinion of India. The strikes of students, which were to have secured immediate "swaraj," have for some time totally ceased, and the chief excitement at the moment is in Bengal, where there are a number of local strikes and "hartals" mainly in connection with the stranded natives. Frontier affairs are comparatively quiet also.

LOANS ON LIVE STOCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Nebraska—Ford E. Hovey, president of the Stock Yards National bank in South Omaha, has been named one of the 15 directors of the Stock Growers Finance Corporation, formed to make loans for all kinds of live stock. The capital, \$50,000,000, was supplied by large banking houses.

ITEMS OF SCOTTISH
AND IRISH MASONRY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Edinburgh's youngest Masonic lodge, the Water of Leith, No. 1267, Slateford, has been consecrated by the Rev. A. Wylie Smith, grand chaplain, who was accompanied by Joseph Inglis and a large and influential deputation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Davidson Scott was installed as the first master of the lodge. In the course of his address the consecrating officer asked if they were quite realizing their strength and pulling their weight as a great institution, hugely increased during the past few years, in the great crisis through which the country was passing. While they nominally and theoretically proclaimed and boasted of their fraternity and their brotherhood, he thought, just as the brave fellows who fell in the war sacrificed themselves very honestly and truly, were they as Masons sacrificing themselves and serving as they might in the great crisis of peace? He thought by the aid of such silent forces of brotherly love the great country ought to pull through the terrors of peace as it did through those of war.

An interesting illustration of Christian unity through the medium of the Masonic craft was furnished at a Masonic service held under the auspices of the recently formed and enterprising lodge Bothwell Brigs, No. 1229, in Bothwell parish church. Previous to the service representatives from a large number of lodges met in the restored part of the old church and, having donated their regalia, headed by the band of the Salvation Army, they marched from the church, round the crescents, and back to the church. The Rev. S. J. Hamilton, a member of the craft, officiated, delivering an excellent extempore address on the temple.

News has come to hand of two interesting Masonic events in the sister isle of Erin. In order fittingly to celebrate the coming-of-age of the Century Lodge, No. 284, a thanksgiving service was held in Bangor parish church which was largely attended by brethren from all parts of the province. The service was conducted by the Revs. J. A. Carey, rector of Bangor, and R. C. H. Elliott. The sermon was preached by Dr. Peacock, bishop of Derry and Raphoe, a past member of the lodge. The other event was the formal opening and dedication of a new Masonic Hall at Ballyward, and the constitution of the Mt. Lebanon Lodge, No. 503.

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN STAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—It was recently announced in the House of Assembly that stamps characteristic of South Africa, depicting still African scenes, were to be reintroduced.

SCHOOLS

BRYANT & STRATTON
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GREATER OUTPUT OF LABOR IS DEMANDED

If Britain Is to Occupy Her Former Commercial Position, It Is Believed, Working Standard Will Have to Be Improved

By Special Labor Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The question is being frequently asked by those who realize that if England is to occupy her former proud position in the trade and commerce of the world, it will be necessary for her workers to improve upon the output which Board of Trade figures reveal as being much below her normal requirements, as to what has happened to the committee appointed by the government to inquire into and report upon the question of increased production in industry.

Having weathered the storm and emerged into the calm seas of industrial peace, the most optimistic predict an era of commercial prosperity only equalled by the demands of the war. Even the pessimists have thrown off their gloom and admit, with some qualification, that trade must revive as the result of the numerous agreements reached during the past few weeks. As stated, the output per man compares very unfavorably with that recorded in 1914; it is pertinent, therefore, to ask what has happened to Sir Stephenson Kent and his colleagues who were commissioned to examine the reasons for the decline and to offer suggestions for recovery?

Guaranteed Profit Rule

There is every reason to believe that the problem of coal output is on a fair way to solution, the introduction of joint committees to investigate charges of negligence and indifference brought by the miners against the management has undoubtedly been responsible for improvement, as the gratifying increased tonnage which followed the arrangement goes to prove. Then again, if the allegations of the miners are true, there are the new headings waiting to be opened up, with coal within a few yards of the miners' drill; headings that have been bored through during the period of control when expenses were borne by the government and abandoned almost on the point when the work would become productive.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was assured upon reliable authority that the foregoing practice was fairly common in the mines while under the control of the government in consequence of the guaranteed rate of profit. Anyhow, all that has now passed, and the country can look forward with a cheerful hope to a coal output that will far exceed the figures to which it had declined in the last years of the war.

Flexibility in "Peace Work"

One of the greatest obstacles to production is to be traced to the obstinate and persistent hostility of certain trades to any and all methods of payment by results. The opposition of the building trades, for instance, is almost incredible, and remarkable because of the fact that by at least one section, the joiners, during the period of the war when their skill had been transferred from the building of houses to the making of aeroplanes, payment by result was the accepted and universal practice. What is more any proposal on the part of employers to revert to a day-work system would have brought forth tremendous opposition.

There is much to be said for the joiners' point of view that the one class of work lent itself to a piece-work or bonus system whereas the other did not. There is also the further argument, however much it might apply in 1921, that employers have almost invariably utilized payments by result to cut down prices; any improvement in method of manufacture, due entirely to the initiative of the operative, which enabled him to earn anything above a certain standard, a standard nevertheless fixed and definite although not openly stated, nearly always resulted in a readjustment of the price or of the time limit.

Hearsay Prejudice

It is a remarkable circumstance that the most strenuous opposition to payment by results comes from those quarters which have never experienced the system, whose prejudice is founded entirely upon hearsay. More remarkable still is the undisputed fact that where payment by results has been in operation, particularly piecework in preference to premium bonus systems fairly and squarely tried, the operatives have invariably shown hostility to any proposals reverting to day-work.

The fact is that there is a great deal of hypocrisy among certain trade unionists in regard to this question, and it is painfully noticeable that few there are with sufficient strength and courage to advocate in open lodge meeting what they as individuals fight for in the workshop. Hypocrisy is not a nice word to use in regard to the actions of men, but it is the only word fitting to the occasion. The writer had much to do during the war in smoothing over the relationships of employers and their workpeople in one of the largest munitions factories in the country, and some of the greatest difficulties concerned the transfer of men from piecework shops to day-work shops. Not a single instance can be remembered where a man willingly agreed to the transfer.

Universal Payment System

It is with pleasant feelings that he recalls an incident where an engineer, now a rising hope in the ranks of the Communist Party, after haranguing an engineers' meeting on things in general and the "obnoxious piece-work system" in particular, retired

with as much grace as he could command when charged with having himself asked the shop management to place him on piecework. This is a typical incident and is related here to inspire confidence, because of an unbounded belief that, carefully and intelligently handled, a piecework or bonus-system is possible of introduction wherever the class or character of work lends itself.

The particular reference here is to engineering, in which an effort to establish a universal system of payment by results was rendered unsuccessful by faulty tactics on the part of employers. By endeavoring to take one bite at the cherry, by attempt-

LEGHORN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"There is absolutely nothing to see in Leghorn," says Mr. Hare in his guidebook. But then that depends, does it not, rather upon what one goes to seek? It is true that Leghorn has no architectural wonders, as have Florence and Pisa; the pictures and works of art collected in its little gallery, though lovely in themselves, are insufficient to interest very keenly the traveler fresh from these richer cities: nor has it a great historic tradition and a heritage of mighty names; but for

bathing place in summer, a busy port all the year round, that Leghorn charms us. Here anyone who loves the sea and seafaring life may indulge his humor to the full. The old deep-roofed walls of the Medicean port rise sheer from the oily green water in great bulwarks and buttresses. Slow-flowing green and tawny canals spanned by bridges thread their way back into the heart of the city between the lofty warehouses, painted pink and cream and blue and yellow, and all the colors of the rainbow, with bright green shutters, but all toned and harmonized by long exposure to the weather and reflected, in shimmering loveliness, in the sluggish water

ride at ease. Near by rises the great lighthouse.

Leghorn has even more to offer than its delightful sea bathing, its busy port, its active commercial life. It has, around it, some of the loveliest hill country that can be desired. Upon these hills one may wander among the oaks, the firs and cypresses, the undergrowth of myrtle and juniper and sweet-scented herbs. One may climb even to that wonderful "Viale Benedetti" far up upon the hill-top, where a tiny church stands on the crest, approached by a steep flight of steps flanked on either side by a somber grove of cypresses, and from there look out to the right over Pisa and the white Carrara marble mountains; to the left over Montenero and the rolling Maremma, and in front, loveliest of all, over the broad shining sea, with the islands of Gorgona, Capraia, Montecristo, Elba and Corsica, amethyst and rose in the golden path of the sinking sun. One sits and watches it all, remembering the great names linked with those islands: Garibaldi with Capraia, Napoleon with Corsica and Elba—and so many more: remembering the Crusaders sailing southward down that sea from Genoa, and all the proud galleys of the world putting into the port of Pisa a thousand years and more ago when Pisa was the mistress of these seas: remembering, too, that the old legend which tells that St. Peter, swept out of his course as he came from Antioch, went ashore just down there near Pisa, where, in memory of the event there now stands the lonely church of San Pietro in Grado among the marshes in the spot which then, before the water receded, stood doubtless upon the seashore. And there, they say, he tarried a little, before setting out again for Naples.

So one remembers all these things as the sunset fades and the twilight comes down, and below, in the city, the lights begin to shine. And as one goes down the hillside, treading out the sweetness of mint and thyme, and passing through the brightly lighted streets, pauses to listen to the wash of the waves against the old brick walls of the port, to look across the dim forest of masts and funnels where the vessels crowd together in the dark Darsena, and from them up to the quiet stars above the sea, one feels that "Livorno la Cara," "Leghorn the dear," which is her title, far from offering us "absolutely nothing to see," offers us, on the contrary, very much.

ATTEMPT TO UNITE GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Left Wing Sections, Representing Many Shades of Opinion, Find It Hard to Consolidate

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Proposals, even though at present vague and nebulous, which have been made here for achieving unity or at least harmony among the parties of the Left in Germany—the Majority Socialist Party, the Independents, and the Communists—have provoked considerable interest among public and politicians. The weakness of the Left consists clearly in their lack of union, one might rather say their mutual hostility, a fact which most Socialist leaders see and regret without being very hopeful of remedying. The movement in favor of unity comes from Leipzig, having been initiated at the recent annual conference of the Independent Socialist Party. The resolution in favor of unity which was proposed at the conference in question was typically German, in that its wording almost overclouded its meaning. The text was as follows:

Division of Proletariat
"Freedom of the proletariat from its present economic and intellectual slavery can only be achieved through the destruction of the capitalist domination and the uprooting of the bourgeois class system. The Socialist community must supersede the capitalist system. Formal democracy which merely conceals the dictatorship of capitalism, must give place to a real Socialist democracy which controls the means of production and distribution. This new state of things can only be reached through the use

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GOVERNMENT RETAINS POWER IN PORTUGAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—While the results of the Portuguese elections, just held, may be considered as satisfactory to the Barros Quieroz Liberal government that came to power at the time of the semi-revolutionary proceedings which caused the overthrow of Bernardino Machado, they are disappointing to those who had hoped that advantage might be taken of this supreme occasion to make a fresh start and get rid of the excess of politics with which this country has been disastrously encumbered for so long.

The government party has obtained a majority, but the Democrats make a strong minority. It appears that in Lisbon only 30 per cent of the electors have voted, this representing a considerable reduction on the proportion at previous elections. It is sufficiently apparent that the Portuguese electors are in the first place confused and in the second very tired of the politicians and all their works, and indisposed to take any pains to understand the intricacies of their machinations.

If there were a clear-cut issue between two or three parties, such as there was at the beginning of the period of the republic when there were Democrats, Unionists and Evolutionists, the electors might begin to take elections seriously again. When the recent elections were determined upon, it was given out that efforts would be made to get rid of these excessive sections and start with a more or less clean, intelligible, and sincere political state, but circumstances and the old bad cravings have been too much for the political set and the best patriotic instincts have been overwhelmed. It is stated that in one constituency no fewer than 20 candidates, each representative of a different political section, presented themselves, and the representatives of ten sections are actually returned to the new Parliament.

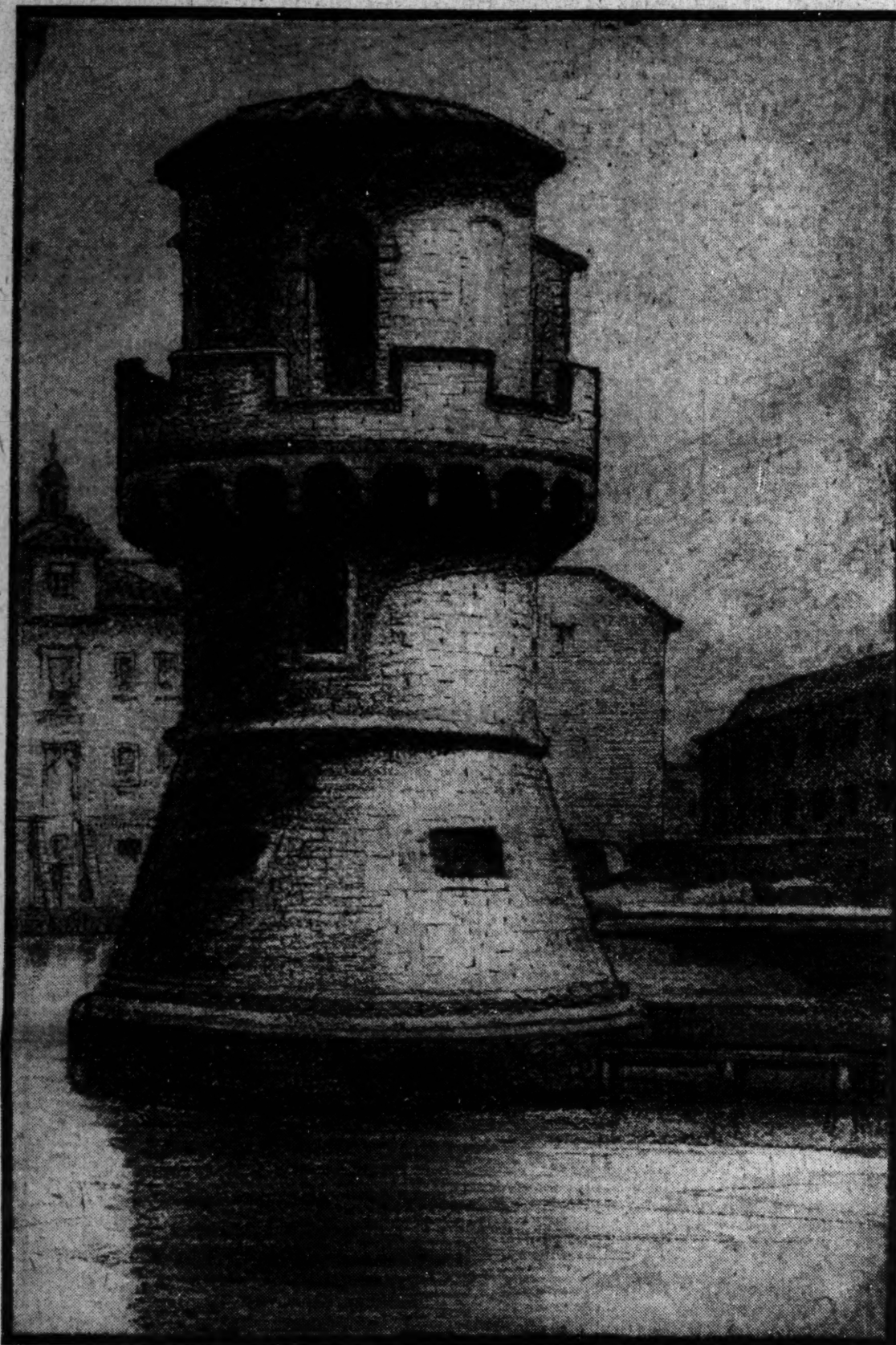
The government commands 65 deputies, the Democrats 57, the Monarchists two or three distinct types, 6, and the Roman Catholics, 2. The Monarchists had hoped for rather better things but all the old methods of "making" the election were resorted to by the government and it was a foregone conclusion that the majority would be much what it is and that the hopes of the more struggling parties would be more or less squashed.

The Count de Arrochena and Carvalho Silva, Monarchists, have been elected for Lisbon constituencies, but the Democrats have carried nearly all before them in the capital and have twelve elected, the Liberals having only two. Again at Oporto the Democrats have triumphed. At Coimbra, the University center, Beja, Gaia, Estremoz, Guimaraes, Viseo and other districts, the Government has obtained a majority. Two Catholics, two Dominicans, and two Liberals have been elected at Braga. There have been some rather remarkable defeats, these including Bernardino Machado, former President and Premier, and two other members of the last government. The usual enterprise is now being displayed by the various sections.

WALNUT DUTY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—To protect the walnut industry of the Pacific coast from importations from China, the walnut growers of California, headed by Governor William D. Stephens, have sent a telegram to Senators Penrose, Smoot and Watson, of the Senate Finance Committee, urging that a 4-cent tariff be placed on unshelled walnuts.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An old tower in Leghorn Harbor

ing to enforce agreement on a national basis, instead of allowing each locality to determine its own conditions, the extremists were given an opportunity of whipping up their whole strength in opposition. The position is by no means lost, and should, with intelligent direction, be easily recovered.

NEW HYDROELECTRIC SCHEME IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—A new era for agriculture in Ontario has been started by the extension of hydroelectric power to the farms on a special bonus basis by which the provincial government bears 50 per cent of the initial cost. The rates under the legislation passed last session consist of a service charge and a meter charge. The service charge is the same for the same class of customer in all parts of the Province. The meter charge varies from 3 cents per kilowatt to 10 cents, varying with the cost of delivering power to the station or center from which the power is distributed to the rural power districts.

An early start is to be made with the construction of 175 miles of line, serving 1065 consumers in 12 townships. The total expenditure involved is \$375,377. Of the total capital expenditure \$220,000 is for the construction of primary transmission lines and toward this the provincial government will contribute \$110,000.

TOUR OF ORIENT PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—One hundred and seventy-five business men of San Francisco will leave on a commercial tour of the Orient, September 27. The steamer Hoosier State has been assigned to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce by the United States Shipping Board for the trip. The excursionists will be gone three months, and will visit every port of China, Japan, the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands.

those who set aside comparisons and come to Leghorn only for such things as it has to offer, for what it is in itself, it has much charm, possesses many picturesque and delightful things.

Build upon the Tiberian sea, a little south of Pisa, once, before the sea receded, so great a maritime power, it is backed by lovely hills. It boasts no antiquity as antiquity goes in Italy, dating back only to the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century when Ferdinand de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, founded it to substitute for the old Porto Pisano, which in the course of time had silted up. As a means of getting the place populated he proclaimed a religious liberty to the inhabitants there, a liberty which he denied to his Duchy at large. His policy was eminently successful, for outcasts of all kinds made the city their home, and especially the Jews. But there were Greeks also, and Moors converted to Christianity, as well as those foreigners of all races and classes who congregate about a port.

Leghorn must have been a picturesque place in those days, when the great ships of the world, with their rich colors and lofty sails and strangely habited crews, came into her Darsena to unload their merchandise and take up cargoes of Italian goods; and when the quays were alive with quaintly garbed and brilliant crowds of sailors and merchants from all quarters of the earth. That Leghorn was a home of many strangers is shown by the names which yet survive there. Here are names of Scottish and English families, established here for generations; of Greeks and Russians, of Spanish and French. Here Lord Byron had a villa, outside the Porta Maremmana, at the foot of the hills. Here Shelley spent some time at another villa, writing while there the principal part of "The Cenci" and composing "To a Skylark" in a country lane in the early summer of 1820. From here, on July 8, 1822, Shelley and his friend Williams set out in their boat to return to their home in the Gulf of Spezia. But all these things lie in the past. It is as a living city of today, a gay

below. This quarter of the city, known as Venezia, offers sights as picturesque as in some of the more obscure parts of Venice itself, though lacking in the historic and artistic glamour which makes Venice what it is. These high houses, once the dwellings of wealthy merchants (who lived, as was the custom of the time, in the same buildings where they carried on their commerce, the lower floors being devoted to the storage and sale of merchandise, the upper to domestic use), are now chiefly occupied by the workers, the rich traders, even if they use the ground floors as warehouses, preferring to live in the modern and more fashionable quarters.

And these modern quarters have become ever more extensive as the place has become ever more and more a bathing resort, and the great hotels and rows and rows of houses spread ever further along the sea front; reaching on to Ardenza, once a little village; and beyond there to Antignano, formerly a remote spot, beloved by the young people of half a century ago for picnics, but now linked to Leghorn itself by a tramway running along the sea front, and an unbroken series of houses, villini and bungalows.

It is, indeed, to the old port of Leghorn, one must go if one would gain any other impression than that of the modern watering place. But here, as one comes down toward the great Darsena, one finds, even if in modern dress, a survival of old maritime life. Here one may note strange-shaped trading vessels of many nations: Norwegian, Spanish, Greek, British, French and more than one could name, coming and going, changing day by day. Here one may hear a jargon of strange tongues, and see Lascars, Japanese, Danes, Portuguese, Chinese, Greeks—all nations—at work on their ships, or coming down to pass their leisure hours in the little cafes and restaurants which abound in the vicinity of the port. Out in front lies the long stretch of the Mole, breaking with its iron strength the force of the sea, and sheltering a wide tract of water where the ships, when unable to enter the inner Darsena, may yet

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Concerning Old
Tapestries

The basic idea of tapestry weaving, very simple in its conception, has remained practically the same throughout the ages. For example, we know of early Egyptian looms similar to those now in use at the Gobelins manufactory in Paris. Theoretically, tapestries are distinguished from embroideries by the fact that the picture produced is an integral part of the texture, and not applied to an already existing material. They differ from woven brocades by being always handwoven, and not a mechanical repetition of the same motive or design. Unlike the so-called needle point tapestries, which are no more than solid embroidery on a canvas background, in the real woven fabric various colored threads are interwoven on lines of other threads, the whole forming a web and producing tones and outlines similar to those obtained by the artist with his brush. Tapestry cannot be criticized from the same point of view as paintings or frescoes. The latter are applied directly to a hard, smooth and immovable surface, while the former are pliant, assuming folds and undulations which necessarily affect the design and perspective; moreover they present a texture quite apart from that of mere paint or distemper. Examine carefully any of the beautiful examples of the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries and note the happy distribution of color and the massing of detail. Regarded merely as a perfectly harmonious blending of tones, an alluring effect of richness is produced wherein lies the secret of their greatest charm.

Few examples of the ancient tapestries remain to us, and it is chiefly with the productions from the thirteenth century onward that we are concerned. The Crusades were no doubt responsible for awakening an interest in tapestry weaving throughout the countries of civilized Europe where the art has since flourished to such an important extent. The end of the thirteenth century and the beginning of the fourteenth finds the production centered in the middle and northern provinces of France and in Flanders. The latter gained in importance over the former, and during the fifteenth century the greatest perfection was attained; in fact this particular period is now referred to as the "Golden Age" of tapestry production. It is in the panels of this epoch that the blending of color already mentioned attained its highest form of expression, and this with the use of no more than 12 or 13 different tones. Today the Gobelins factories dispose of some 14,000 varying shades of color, but in spite of this remarkable variety the results obtained are not comparable with the older work.

It is interesting to trace the changes from the Gothic period through the succeeding centuries, and to note the influence of the various allied arts as well as the political, religious and secular influences. The Renaissance period still clung to the Gothic ideas regarding the massing of color and detail, though these became perhaps more varied and complex. As this restraining influence began to lose its power, the artists allowed their ideas to follow more freely those expressed in the painted canvases, and we find the tapestries of the succeeding centuries gradually assuming a more pictorial character until they finally lose all traces of the Gothic feeling. The early Gothic panels seldom had more than a line border or "gazon," but as we approach the later Gothic and Renaissance periods we find decorative borders or frames in great variety of design. These frames remain prominent in almost all the tapestries produced through the sixteenth, seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Toward the end of the latter century they are often omitted, as, for instance in some of the charming panels of the Louis XV period.

The spread of the textile arts throughout Europe naturally led to a variety of style, and it is interesting to note the contrasts in the tapestries produced during the same corresponding periods by artists of the various nations. Spain, Italy, England and Germany all had their ateliers and guilds, and the looms of these countries produced a great variety of panels, but none ever rivaled the matchless products of the Flemish and French looms.

The end of the eighteenth century witnessed the decadence of tapestry art. The age of machinery following closely upon the dawn of the new century, and the subsequent demand for fabrics turned out by the new mechanical devices, seemed to preclude any possible chance of reviving the old art of tapestry weaving. During these years of retrogression most of the beautiful panels adorning the walls in the salons of the rich were relegated to the attic, or were used for more practical domestic purposes with no regard to their artistic value. Many were even deliberately destroyed. It has been related by one French lady of noble birth how her grandfather once ordered a collection of fine old tapestries to be burned, his excuse being that he was tired of all that old rubbish and preferred something more up-to-date.

When the new order of things became more firmly established and great fortunes began to be made, a revived interest was manifested in the neglected arts and men of taste came to realize a sense of beauty which had lain dormant during so many years of purely commercial activity. Artists and decorators commenced to search out the old tapestries and these once more found a place amid sumptuous surroundings. This awakened interest created an active market and the prices began to soar, increasing as much as tenfold within a single decade. At the

present time there seems to be an even keener appreciation for all things antique in the way of decoration, and even in many of the less pretentious homes one finds small fragments of tapestry lending a touch of soft color which is irresistible in its charm.

With this revival of an old art, an effort has been made to establish new centers for turning out modern tapestries some of which closely follow the traditions set down by the medieval artists. We also have the famous

A Basque Kitchen

"If you will go up to the farm, Agurria, you will see a very beautiful old kitchen of true Basque design and arrangement," said Jeanne. "The woman there is a friend of mine. She will be glad to show you it."

In the old farm with its charming garden, situated on this lovely hill-top corner, we had a delightful experience awaiting us. The mistress, a tall, white-haired Basque woman,

pots stood on the flags. "Those," said Céline, "keep the drinking water deliciously cool even in the great heat of summer. With their wide mouths they are quite easily cleaned."

We next admired the simple rush-bottomed wooden chairs, and charming and comfortable they were. Some with three-runged wooden backs and low seats, while for the table there were high ones with very short backs. "They are made in nearly every Basque village," said Céline, "and for the children there are these," and she

are red on white grounds, and these furnish forth a very gorgeous display of color. These are late bloomers.

The Gesneriana and Bouton d'or may be planted in orchards or even meadows, and will bloom in the tall grass, but should not be placed where the tops will be cut down before the bulbs are ripened, nor where it is large and long-stemmed averaging, under fair conditions, 24 inches in length.

There are varieties and colors enough in tulips to meet almost any



An interesting chimney corner in a Basque kitchen

Gobelins and Beauvais manufactures in France which have retained to a certain degree their former celebrity. But when it comes to a comparison between the old and the new, there is no question as to the superiority of the former from the point of view. The reason for this is obvious, for when a tapestry has hung for several hundred years, the softening effect of time give to it a charm which can be achieved by no other means. Thus it is that in no other branch of the antique arts is it so difficult to "fake" an object as in that of old tapestries.

The Perennial Poppy

One great reason why so few oriental poppies are seen is because they seem so difficult of propagation, and so sensitive to transplanting. These poppies, however, die down in midsummer, only to spring up into wonderful bloom a little later on. It is during this dormant season that transplanting may be done. Moreover, not only transplanting but a great dividing of the roots. Do not take your only poppy to experiment on, but take part even of it and try this method of root division. Cut the roots off just below the crown of the poppy, then cut each root into two or three-inch pieces, and plant in a hole two or three inches deep. This is so well worth trying that even a novice may well attempt it, for the results the coming year will likely be a blaze of enormous poppies, the roots remaining from year to year. If possible place where you want them to bloom and for permanency. Such plants will not be mixtures but like the parent plant.

The oriental poppy seems difficult to start from seed, but this may be done, occasionally by outdoor sowing, but better by indoor. Have a pot filled with fine soil, firm down well, scatter the seed very thinly, likewise cover thinly, fit a wet cloth over, and if watering is needed sprinkle this cloth. A piece of glass will act as a sort of diminutive greenhouse covering. Or a wet cloth can be fastened over the edges of the pot with a rubber band, and this kept wet will give moisture for germination and, too, will not be apt to lift the seed with it when removed, if there is an inch space between it and the soil. Bottom heat aids greatly in germination. A soapstone or brick heated will give this extra bottom warmth, if pot is placed upon it, perhaps once a day. Some seeds that are very slow to sprout can be hurried up by this method, by many days. In transplanting these poppies raised from seed do not attempt to take individual ones, but transplant the entire potful, or as many as have sprouted, to the place where they are to remain, and thin out if necessary. Once actually established they are extremely hardy and their gorgeousness is like that of a brilliant red tulip of immense size.

The Iceland poppies are also perennials, and these may be had in different colors. It seems, however, to need a greenhouse or near-greenhouse to start these poppies at home. The pot method above has been successful where other methods have failed.

welcomed us kindly as we entered the gate, introduced her daughter, Céline, and with her we passed through the wide flagged hall with its gray wooden staircase and high old cupboards into the kitchen. Facing us was a wonderful old chimney-corner. The sides and part of the back were ornamented with tiles of a beautiful deep blue on a white background. On the raised square hearth two fire dogs held big logs of blazing wood, and from a big hook at the end of a heavy iron chain, coming down the chimney, there hung an enormous black kettle.

The deep-hooded chimney with its trill of red added to the charm of the whole. Céline wore a blue apron over her black dress, seated herself for a moment on the hearth, and taking the bellows gently coaxed the flames higher, and as the flickering light lit up the surroundings, the picture was complete. Then, with the bellows still in hand, she turned to talk to us. "Do you always burn wood?" we asked. "Ah, yes, mostly wood," she said, "we bring it into the big box there," and she pointed to a large three-cornered wood box built into the wall and piled high with logs of different sizes. "But sometimes we use coal and peat too with it." We looked round the large, cheery kitchen, and Céline, who was delighted with our interest, disclosed its treasures to us one by one.

There were the bright jugs and pots in use, the latter in beautiful order on an open shelf. "Succre," "Sel," we read. Under the window by the side of the fireplace, and blue-tiled in like fashion, was a row of small wells, like deep open basins. At the bottom of each was a small grating. The little basins were filled with wood-charcoal. "You put in a handful or two, set it alight, and then, with a little blow of the bellows, there is enough heat to boil a kettle of water or to warm the soup or milk," explained Céline. It is convenient when the fire is not required.

Near by, a wooden frame was attached to the wall. From brass hooks in its cross pieces, saucepans and frying pans hung in shining rows, and above it was a shelf of red earthenware casseroles. A separate small stand hung quite close to the fire, and on it a row of long-handled ladles with hooked ends were hanging, some of bright metal, others of blue and white enamel. The ladles were easily reached and replaced as wanted for cooking. Beneath the stand was a little gutter to catch the drips. One or two of the ladles were taken down to show us. Some were flat and pierced with holes. "With these one lifts the fish and vegetables from the water or oil," said Céline. "We use much oil here for cooking, peanut oil. It is clean. It is not costly and it does not sputter like the fat. It goes back into a clean vessel and can be used many times. For keeping the drops from falling when we fry we use this," and a round flat lid with a long handle was unhooked and put over the top of a frying pan, to which it fitted exactly. One or two beautiful Spanish water-

drew forth two tiny chairs with arms. After a peep inside one of the fine old cupboards we took our leave. The tall woman came to the door with her daughter and both expressed their pleasure at our delight in their arrangements, though "it was really nothing," they declared.

We agreed that each country has its good ideas, and it was a good thing to know about the things of other countries as well as our own.

Bulbs for Fall
Planting

In selecting bulbs for fall planting it is well first to consider the place one may have for their use, then study the catalogues and learn what you can about the sort of bulbs that do well in the location you can offer them.

Tulips grow grandly in many places, and by making a reasonable selection of varieties, are practically permanent. We have had the Darwin tulips survive almost all kinds of summers and winters, wet and dry soils, and hence have given up most other kinds for personal use. Most people, at least many people, would like to find flowers that would be permanent, need little care and give great results. The Darwin tulip comes as near this as any bulb, though not standing alone in its utility. The main thing about these tulips that appeal is the fact that unlike some other sorts, they do not need taking up and resetting in order to keep a good supply. Some tulips, I think most sorts, form the new bulb below the old one, so that in a few years the new bulbs are so deep down they fail to come up. Clumps of the Darwin tulips have grown and bloomed in ground that has been overgrown with weeds; sometimes this ground has been flooded with water and at other times dried with drought, but year by year the bright flowers showed, and year by year the few clumps accidentally left there increased, hence our faith in this special variety of tulip.

There are, however, many other varieties and all worth while. The Duc Von Thol tulips are probably the earliest blooming. These are the smaller variety of these grand and gorgeous spring flowers, and are the least expensive.

Parrot tulips like a light sandy soil and plenty of sunshine. These are often quaintly shaped, and the name comes because the flower before it opens is supposed to resemble the neck of a parrot. Quite often the flower petals are partly green in color, which also carries out, the bizarre parrot idea.

I would not have it understood from what has been written that the tulip generally responds and endures wet and drought as stated earlier in this article concerning some Darwin tulips. Many varieties do well in rough land, and even stony land, on hillsides. Bizarres and byblooms are very lovely tulips; the bizarres are red on yellow grounds, while the byblooms

desire, and fill out various color schemes, if such are desired. "Prices vary; many sorts can be had at 60 cents a dozen, or from \$3 up per 100 for the mixed sorts. For hardiness and satisfactory results few bulbs exceed the tulip.

For small city places, or in fact any place, small bulbs may be planted in the grass. The Scilla Sibirica is one of the most friendly of bulbs. It blooms very early, is very small, but coming before the grass starts appreciably it is very desirable. The blue sort is especially bright and lovely. If left alone, it increases from year to year, not only from bulbs but from seeds. By the time the lawn grass is big enough to need cutting the tops of the scillas are sufficiently ripened so they need not be considered in the mowing of the lawn.

Crocus also come so early they can readily be managed in lawn planting. Formal beds are not as artistic as informal setting. One gardener takes his stand where he wants the bulbs the thickest, drops them at his feet, and then throws them in all directions, afterward planting them as they fell. I believe there are tools for bulb planting, for those who plant on a large scale, but it is no difficult matter to set as many bulbs as the ordinary lawn owner is likely to plant. I see no reason why the common dandelion digger, with long handle, could not be used to gouge out a small place, drop the bulb in the cavity and again press the soil or soil back in place. About an inch and a half is the right depth for small bulbs.

One difficulty in planting formal bulb beds arises from the fact that after the bulbs are done blooming, it is not easy to manage other growing plants on the same ground without disturbing them.

The narcissus is a lovely thing. The narcissus poeticus will thrive in dry land, but refuse to bloom where it is wet. Whereas, another narcissus of almost the same name—narcissus poeticus ornatus—does well where the soil is not dry, and is sometimes, even wet. This same soil is suitable for other varieties, Emperor, Empress, Orange Phoenix Alba Stella, and others.

The iris is not exactly a bulb, but it has a fleshy root, and should always be transplanted in August or the fall. While the iris often lives when planted in the spring, we find that many roots simply rot and even those that live receive such a setback it takes them several years to get into a vigorous habit of growth. Many allow clumps of iris to grow from year to year, and year to year, untouched and undivided. The iris is one of the generous things that thrives on division—if divided at the right time. In the spring the iris spends itself in bloom, after blooming comes a period of growth and then follows a season of comparative rest, and it is during this time that division and replanting should be done. The iris roots are often twisted and grown compactly, but by gentle handling these may be pulled apart and each root given space to make its own clump and in time a large one. It is good, however, to take about three or four

Hot Weather Breakfasts

What to serve for breakfast in hot weather is more or less of a real problem for the housewife, for it is so often difficult to think of any dish unusual enough to be tempting that doesn't take a great deal of time to prepare.

The matter of service is very important. The fruit should come from the refrigerator to the table ice cold. If there is a grape arbor in the back yard it is well worth the trouble to run out and pick a few of the more perfect leaves for a garnish. Somehow half a cantaloupe, a bunch of cold grapes or a mound of berries seems twice as cool when served on a crisp green leaf. A delightful way to serve oranges is to cut them in slices, two to each person, and put a slice of canned pineapple between them, sandwich style. Bananas hardly seem like a hot weather fruit, but if very cold, cut lengthwise in the skins, sprinkled with powdered sugar and then with lemon juice they will be as popular as the more succulent fruits.

Of course, the cereal can be cooked in the fireless cooker and served hot with little trouble and discomfort to the cook, but have you tried it cold? Mold in a pretty little mold, or an egg cup if you haven't individual molds, and serve surrounded with fruit or berries. Fruit, cereal, toast or rolls and a beverage is enough for many families, especially when the marmalade jar is kept filled with orange marmalade, jam or jelly for a "spread." The beverage can be kept hot by electricity while the breakfast is being put on the table, and the toast can be made at the table, on the electric toaster. Rolls can be ordered from the baker; there are several kinds so one may have a variety of them, especially if alternated with toast, and they will warm up so quickly in the oven that one hardly notices the heat in the kitchen.

If one needs another dish, and does not desire eggs, why not try creamed vegetables. They are most appetizing served on toast, and are not as heavy as the meat dishes.

Creamed corn is delicious, so are carrots and peas cooked together, little boiled onions, cauliflower and asparagus. Simply make a thin cream sauce—it can be made the night before—and warm the vegetables up in it. If eggs are wanted, make a small omelet and serve a small piece to each person with the creamed vegetables poured over it. Tomatoes and egg plant broiled make a welcome change from the usual breakfast. Cream sauce with the tomatoes is often used.

A New Combination

"What next?" one instinctively exclaims on first glimpsing a certain tremendously smart new frock designed for Palm Beach or mid-summer wear. Made in decidedly girlish style of that soft, becoming-to-nearly-every-one fabric, cream white crepe de chine, it owes its distinction to bias pipings of nothing less than blue and white checked gingham—just the sort of finely woven baby blue and white gingham one expects to find in the nursery neatly made into rompers for the family's youngest member.

But despite the oddity of the fabric combination, the result is delightful, being considerably less bizarre and considerably more dainty than certain models that in the last few seasons have featured colorful cretonnes. The checked pipings were cleverly placed to emphasize the long lines of the frock without making it in the least stiff or severe.

To wear with the dress was an especially chic hat of exquisitely fine, white, French felt, scarfed with the same crisp romper gingham that made the frock unique.

Tapioca Cream Soup

Take 1½ pints of white stock (made from hamlet, beans, onions, potatoes, etc.) 1 oz. of crushed tapioca, the yolks of 2 eggs, 4 tablespoons of cream. Put the stock on to boil and sprinkle in the tapioca, stir well and cook for 10 minutes. Beat up the yolks of eggs and add to the cream, beating gently until quite smooth. Pour over the eggs 3 or 4 tablespoons of the soup (cooled) and add to the rest of the soup but do not allow it to boil again. Season and serve with fingers of crisp toast or rusks. This soup is equally good hot or cold.

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CONFIDENCE GROWS
IN WOOL MARKETS

Rehabilitation From Depression
Is Slow but Progress Is Cer-
tain, With Flurries of Trading
to Accelerate the Pace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Confidence
in the position of the wool market
continues to strengthen. The process
of rehabilitation from the post-war
depression is slow, to be sure, but it
nevertheless is certain, while here and
there a little flurry of trading adds
sentiment as well as momentum to the
market. Thus, during the past fortnight,
there has been a considerable amount
of trading between dealers in the
average to inferior descriptions of
scoured wools, which have been ad-
vanced thereby in value, sometimes
as much as 5 cents a pound. It does
not appear, however, that the mills
have yet bought these wools very
heavily, although they have been pay-
ing fully recent quotations on the best
descriptions. Most of this "flurry"
has been in Cape scoureds at prices rang-
ing from 43 cents to about 60 cents,
as regards the trading between dealers,
while manufacturers have paid as high
as 75 cents for a dead fine, snow-white
wool.

So far as the general trading is
concerned, the mills, especially the
manufacturers of worsted goods, have
continued to buy chiefly the fine and
fine medium wools, both foreign and
domestic but more particularly the
latter, which, of course, are in relatively
heavier supply. Prices for these
wools are hardly altered, good to
choice fine and fine medium clothing
wool bringing 60¢ to 65¢ cents, while short
combing wools in the original bags
have been sold at 65¢ to 70¢ cents gen-
erally and staple wools at about 75
cents still. Graded staple wools of
the territory order are firm at 80
cents for good and 85 cents for the
choicest types like Montana, while
Ohio delaines are held firmly at 35
cents for the good wools, which means
57¢ to 58¢ cents for the best. Half-
bloods are in fairly good request at
70 cents, clean for combing wool and
three-eighths combing is steady at
about 50 cents for good and up to 55
cents for choice high-grade stock. In
pulled wools, there has been some
demand for fine grades, choice A's sell-
ing at 70 cents and double A's at about
80 cents, with some less attractive
wools bringing slightly less money.

Interest in Ruling

There has been considerable inter-
est shown in certain quarters recently
over the ruling of the Treasury
Department to the effect that all
wools formerly classified as "Class
III" wools are to be admitted free of
duty. This includes East India wools
which are useful, as regards the better
sorts, such as Jorja, Kandahars
and Vicanceras, for rough clothing,
such as homespun, tweeds, etc., for
which type of cloth there seems to
be some demand. It is expected that
there will be fairly considerable im-
portations of these and similar wools,
especially as the emergency tariff
excludes practically all other types of
clothing wools from importation at
the present time. Consequently free
bidding for America may be expected
at the next East India sale in Liver-
pool, which commences September 6.

The English markets are closed this
week, on account of the annual hol-
idays. Offerings of good 64s tops are
made at about 36¢ to 37¢, while choice
descriptions can be had at 38¢, and
some offerings for forward delivery
according to latest cable advices are
being made at prices slightly under
the above quotations. Even at the
ruling quotations, the combers are
said to be making no money but are
endeavoring to keep their plants in
operation and their organizations in-
tact against the day when they may
be able to meet foreign competition to
better advantage.

Foreign Primary Markets

The foreign primary markets are
securing very good results from the
offerings, and prices hold generally
steady on the basis of recent quotat-
ions. In Australia about 90 per cent
of the offerings which are being made
on the basis of about 150,000 bales a
month are being sold regularly, and
the sales in New Zealand are show-
ing about the same results, although
there are a few choice wools or even
very good lots offered either in the
Commonwealth or in the Dominion.
A meeting of the wool producers with
the realization officials and the do-
mestic woolen industry has been
called in Australia for September 7.
The wool-buying brokers have not
been invited, it appears, although the
wool-selling brokers have been asked
to attend.

South African and South American
markets are reported steady. Buying
of the best wools of half-blood and
fine grade is reported for America in
Australia, apparently in anticipation
of the proposed permanent tariff, so
that values on these wools have risen
during the past week from 5 to 10
per cent.
Further openings of lightweight
goods on the part of the mills have
met with a cordial reception on the
part of the buyers, and the makers
of staple goods, especially worsteds,
have found it necessary, they say, to
revert to the system of allotments.
On the whole, the manufacturers are
finding the results of the lightweight
openings very satisfactory, especially
in view of the fact that the heavy-
weight season is lapsing over to a
considerable extent into the light-
weight season.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Material decreases in quantities and
values in nearly all kinds of merchan-
dise shipments marked the declared
exports from Halifax to the United
States for the three months' period
ended June 30, 1921, as compared with
the exports for the like period of 1920,
the value of these exports falling from
\$3,070,962 to \$237,478, the exports for
this quarter being \$150,000 less than
for the first three months of 1921.

The summer season of 1921 finds
the German potato monopoly beset by
a business stagnation so aggravated
by lack of both foreign and domestic
orders that some plants are being
forced to close down (the latest wools
to close are Fürstentum and Rösing
Barten in Hanover), while the
Potsdam Syndicate, at its June meeting,
issued a statement that sales during
January to May were 150,000 metric
tons short of those for the like period
in 1920.

It has been proposed to abandon the
state monopoly on hides in Latvia, sub-
stituting therefor an export duty vary-
ing from .30 franc to 1 franc (gold)
per kilo (equal to 20 to 100 Latvian
rubles) for rawhides, according to
quality. (The current exchange rate is
500 Latvian rubles to the dollar).

The Swiss Federal Food Administra-
tion has ordered the dissolution of the
government monopoly on rice and oats.

Dispatches from Pittsburgh, Penn-
sylvania, say mills are gradually re-
suming operations, more men being
put to work at several plants.

Chinese in 22 provinces are esti-
mated to have hoarded \$100,000,000
to \$200,000,000 in silver dollars since
the collapse of the Yuan Shih Kai dol-
lar began on a large scale in 1914.

The International Acceptance Bank
has formed an alliance with Den
Norske Credit Bank, of Christiania,
Norway.
New daily records have been estab-
lished at the blooming and rail mills
of the Broken Hill Proprietary Com-
pany's iron and steel works at New-
castle, New South Wales. At the
blooming mill 459 tons were produced
for one shift and a new daily record
of 325 tons was obtained at the rail
mill.

LONDON SILVER
MARKET REPORT

Prices Advanced Recently Be-
cause of Demand for Indian
Bazaars and China Purchases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Prices have ad-
vanced further recently, largely in con-
sequence of demand for the Indian
bazaars, which followed extensive pur-
chases on account of China. A fair-
sized shipment has been made recently
by steamer to Bombay. The cash quo-
tation of 39½d. is the highest since
January 27, 1921, and the premium for
cash delivery—1½d.—since March 15
last, states Samuel Montagu & Co. The
strength of the silver market at the
present time is remarkable when one
considers the high price silver has
reached in India—about 105 per 100
tolas—and in the United States of
America, well over 61 cents per ounce.
It is not as if there were a real short-
age of supplies. The fact that consid-
erable amounts of German silver are
announced as arriving at New York
(probably over 20,000,000 ounces) is
against such a contention. Some 7-
8,000,000 ounces are on the way to aug-
ment the visible stocks in China.

No doubt shrinking production is a
factor in these high prices; it is cer-
tainly not keen demand for eastern
products. The chief reason, however,
appears to be the wild speculation in
exchange which has prevailed recently
in China.

The stock in Shanghai consists of
of about 34,300,000 ounces in sycee,
27,500,000 dollars and 300 bars of sil-
ver. Bar silver per ounce standard is
quoted at about 38½d.

MAJORITY OF GAINS
IN NEW YORK MARKET

New York, New York—General re-
covery was made in the stock market
yesterday. Special stocks were un-
der further pressure, but short cov-
ering in the final dealings left a ma-
jority of gains. New York Air Brake
and allied issues developed heaviness,
but a sharp rebound in Mexican Pe-
troleum and Baldwin Locomotives
canceled many of the day's losses.
Call money was firm at 6 per cent.
Sales totaled 478,700 shares.
The close was firm: Mexican Petre-
olium 93½, up 2½; Crucible Steel
53½, up 1½; American Woolen 68,
up 1½; International Harvester 70½,
up 1½; Pan-American Petroleum 42,
up 1.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Tues.	Parity
Sterling	\$4.85 1/2	\$4.84	\$4.86 1/2
France (Belgian)	0.753 1/2	0.754 1/2	1.920
France (Swiss)	1.680	1.688	1.680
Italy	0.480	0.484 1/2	1.920
Quilmas (Greek)	0.048	0.048	1.920
German marks	0.117 1/2	0.112	2.380
Canadian dollar	.89 1/2	.898	
Argentine pesos	2.522	2.560	4.825
Dutch guilder	0.048	0.048	1.920
Swedish krona	1.235	1.230	1.920
Norwegian kroner	1.230	1.230	2.680
Danish kroner	1.627	1.615	2.680

BOND AVERAGES

	Tues.	Mon.	Yr. ago
10 highest grade rails	74.94	—	77.00
10 second grade rails	74.50	—	74.50
10 public utility bonds	72.77	—	74.00
10 industrial bonds	75.01	—	75.00
Combined average	77.55	—	78.61

CREDIT SITUATION
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Review of the Course of Interest
Rates, Commodity Prices, and
General Conditions Reveals
Some Interesting Developments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—By the end of
July a very extraordinary position
had been reached in England as re-
gards the credit situation. It de-
serves the attention both of the theo-
rist and of the practical man; for the
course of events during the past year
has belied in more than one respect
the predictions which were based on
orthodox theory as to the movement
of money rates, and has resulted in
a position of considerable difficulty
for financial practitioners, who find
it more hazardous than ever before
to attempt any forecast of future de-
velopments.

Up to a point, the course of events
has been along the lines which both
the theoretical economist and the
practical financier anticipated in the
autumn of 1920. It was expected then
that the decline in commodity prices
would continue well into the spring
or summer; that interest rates would
be reduced in the short loan market
and would probably fall even further
in the market for long loans; that
the price of perpetual and long-dated
gilts, securities, especially government
and other gilt-edged securities, would
consequently improve considerably;
and that when this general swing back
of the credit cycle had fulfilled itself,
there would come a time, probably in
the summer or the early autumn,
when a revival in trade and industry
would set things moving again in the
opposite direction. The change would
first be seen in the decline of unem-
ployment figures, and the halting of
index numbers of wholesale prices
about a stable minimum. Then, with-
out any corresponding change in re-
tail prices (which have never fully
conformed to the downward movement
of wholesale prices) business would
become more and more active at the
source, with a rise in the prices of
staple raw materials. Finally, some
months later, perhaps toward the end
of the year, the growing demand for
money to be invested in goods, as-
sisted perhaps by a certain measure
of inflation, would react on security
prices, and the time would have come
for the prudent investor to shift his
funds once more from the longer
dated to the shorter dated invest-
ments.

Anticipation Justified
These were the anticipations of last
autumn, and as regards the demand
for money, they have been amply justified.
The expected downward swing of the credit
cycle has taken place; commodity
prices and interest rates both in the
long and in the short term market
have been tending continually down-
ward, and the point is now being
reached where a revival in trade ac-
tivity is looked for, unemployment has
begun to wane, and the staple raw
materials in many different markets
are beginning to become more in de-
mand. But though the general direc-
tion of all these movements has been
along the lines of the forecast, the
element have both worked out differ-
ently in practice from what was to be
expected in theory. Long-dated se-
curities and gilt-edged stocks im-
proved very notably until February
or March; but since that date there
has been little movement, and the
shorter dated war bonds have done
a great deal better than the standard
long-dated government loans in the
last three months. And it is espe-
cially when one comes to look at the
money market that predictions seem
to have been most at fault. Money,
it is true, has become cheaper and
cheaper; so much so that the banks
are finding some difficulty in employ-
ing their funds even at the low rates
which now prevail. But the check
to the improvement in long-dated
stocks appears to be due to some
break in the usual chain of cause and
effect, which normally leads from low
money rates to a demand for perma-
nent investments. That is where the
peculiarity and difficulty of the pres-
ent position appears to lie.

Halt in Credit Cycle

To some extent the halt in the ex-
pected movement of the credit cycle
is to be attributed to the great coal
strike, which for three months brought
about a creeping paralysis in British
industry. That led to an unusually
cautious policy in the official reduc-
tion of interest rates, bank rate be-
ing reduced only half of 1 per cent
at a time, and then only when a re-
duction was so long overdue that the
official rate had ceased to be effective.
A check to confidence may well
account for the curtailment of the
natural movement which is charac-
teristic of the last three months. But
there is also something more than
this. In spite of falling bank rates and
deposit rates there has been a marked
tendency to keep resources liquid.
Nobody was inclined to invest money
in goods while prices were tumbling,
and yet everybody appeared to attach
some importance to having his cash
available on demand. In the past, the
upward and downward swing of in-
terest rates in the long term market
has tended to go further and to last
longer than the corresponding move-
ment in the short loan market; in fact,
both the rise and the fall of long-
dated security prices have, as a mat-
ter of history, usually been overdue.

But this time it looks as if the
opposite were happening. Distrust of
the government, hesitation about the
future of the economic system on
which Europe has subsisted for a cen-
tury, and a suspicion that the trend
of the times is against the interests
of property owners and capitalists,
have combined to make those who
have money be very shy about lock-
ing up their resources or giving
hostages to the future in any way.
So that in the result there has been a
general inclination to keep money
short or on deposit; not because it
was likely to be needed at present
for investment in goods, but because
people hesitate in these days to let
it go far out of sight. In fact,
whereas in the past a substantial fall
in interest rates has automatically
produced an investment boom, the
tendency at present is to be so
nervous about the distant future as
to prefer an unremunerative rate of
interest to even the most likely look-
ing promises of future returns.

How effective these influences have
been already can be seen from the way
in which interest rates in the money
market have slipped more and more
out of relation to the official bank
rate, even while the official minimum
was being reduced. But whether such
a curious state of affairs can continue
much longer is another question.
There are signs that the point is being
reached at which depositors and others
who have kept their money short are
beginning to take their courage into
both hands rather than see any fur-
ther whittling away of the income re-
turned to them in the short loan mar-
ket. If the deterrent of a really low
rate is sufficiently strong, we may yet
see the natural movement of the credit
cycle completed by a further rise in
the price of long-dated securities. But
there is one crucial factor which re-
mains doubtful, and that is the policy
of the government. There is no doubt
that by limiting the amount of its
overdraft at the Bank of England the
government can still control the whole
position and make money rates any-
thing it cares to have them, and the
government still gives no hint of what
its future policy in this respect may be.

GERMAN INDUSTRIES
SHOWING PROFITS

Nearly All Important Undertak-
ings Are Increasing Earnings,
While Those in Some Other
Countries Are Grumbling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—Whilst the in-
dustries of most countries are groan-
ing under an unusually severe and
serious depression, nearly all German
undertakings of importance show in-
creased profits and a marked tendency
to increase their capital and extend
their works and plant.

The Orenstein & Koppel Company
had profits for the last financial year
of 165,760,000 marks, against 157,730,000
marks for the preceding year, and
prior to the fixing of the above sum,
an extra 10,000,000 marks had been
reserved for "value regulating pur-
poses," and yet the company's land
and buildings only figure with 12,500,
000 marks and all other installation
costs have been written down to one
mark. Claims on affiliated companies
have risen from 3,770,000 marks to
30,660,000 marks, and the company's
credits, including bank credit, from
53,960,000 marks to 77,870,000 marks.
The turnover was five times that of
the previous year, and as it was im-
possible to satisfy the demand, com-
prehensive extensions of the works
had become necessary, and the turn-
over is still rapidly increasing. In
addition to lighter locomotives the
works could now turn out 300 heavy
steam locomotives during the year
and 2000 carriages, besides 350 benzol
locomotives at their Nordhausen
works. The net profits were 24,950,
000 marks, against 10,170,000 marks
the previous year, and a dividend of
16 per cent with an additional bonus
of 15 per cent, was declared on the
capital, increased from 40,000,000
marks, to 60,000,000 marks.

The Rombach Iron Works is recoup-
ing itself for the loss of the Lorraine
iron works by the acquisition of the
Westphalian Steel Works, which has
changed hands twice lately—another
sign of the manner in which the Ger-
man industry is endeavoring to right
itself. The Rombach concern has also
become the owner of the Concordia
coal mining concern, also the Con-
cordia iron works and half of the
Spaher concern. The Rombach
Company does not intend to increase
its capital, receiving sufficient from
the liquidation of its Lorraine works,
in fact the company will be able to
redeem remaining debentures of 15,
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pany of Berlin pays 25 per cent on
the increased capital against 20 per
cent for the previous year.

A new wireless concern, the Ger-
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is being provided by the company's
bank syndicate taking over 25,000,000
marks debentures. The new company
has obtained long term concessions
from the German State. The Nauen
and Elbe stations will be extended
and business is brisk.

Exports for the month aggregated
\$322,000,000, as compared with \$336,
000,000 in June and \$351,000,000 in
July, 1920. Imports for July totaled
\$178,000,000, against \$185,000,000 in
June and \$337,000,000 in July a year
ago.

For the seven months ended with
July exports amounted to \$2,850,000,
against \$4,897,000,000 to during the
same months last year, while imports
aggregated \$1,498,000,000, as compared
with \$3,481,000,000 during the cor-
responding period of 1920.

Imports of gold for July totaled \$64,
268,000, as against \$19,817,000 in the
same month of 1920, while exports of
gold amounted to \$3,734,000, compared
with \$21,872,000 in July of last year.
Silver imports for the month aggre-
gated \$4,513,000, compared with \$6,
496,000 in the same month last year,
while exports were \$5,112,000, against
\$5,494,000 in July, 1920.

HEAVY OUTPUT OF
CRUDE OIL IN TEXAS

DALLAS, Texas—Heavy flush out-
put of eight or ten new districts,
combined with large flow from older
regions, is threatening to prolong
crude oil overproduction in the south-
west.

The total daily output of these fields
alone is estimated at about 253,000
barrels, and it is believed this could
be easily increased.

Among the most important of the
fields is the pool at Breckenridge,
Texas, where approximately 32,000
barrels are produced daily in the 15-
square-mile area; and a field at He-
litt, Oklahoma, covering about five
square miles, where the output is
placed at 43,000 barrels. The Eldo-
rado district in Arkansas, of 5000
acres, is divided principally among
small operators. Although the out-
put is estimated at 40,000 barrels
daily, the wells exhaust themselves
rapidly.

The Burbank, Oklahoma, pool is
considered one of the best discoveries
thus far in that State. The proved
area, which has 45 producing wells,
averaging 265 barrels, is only one-
twelfth drilled. The remainder of the
pools are in territory which, for the
most part, has been only partially
developed.

TELEPHONE COMPANY EARNINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Earnings
of 68 telephone companies, as re-
ported to the United States Interstate
Commerce Commission, compare as
follows:
May net rev. \$45,342,595 140,769,671
Net op rev. 13,123,592 2,598,126
Net op inc. 8,675,968 6,874,479
5 mos op rev. 219,259,919 196,512,650
Net op rev. 60,201,041 49,874,132
Net op inc. 44,667,321 36,427,280

WOOL AUCTION IN BOSTON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—5,000,000 pounds of the War Department's surplus stock of low grade carpet wool will be auc-
tioned at Boston, Sept. 9.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton
futures closed steady yesterday. Oc-
tober 12.78, December 13.19, January
13.22, March 13.43, May 13.51. Spot
quiet; middling 12.80.

GERMAN INDUSTRIES
SHOWING PROFITS

Nearly All Important Undertak-
ings Are Increasing Earnings,
While Those in Some Other
Countries Are Grumbling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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NEW BRITISH RULE
ON RUSSIAN GOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Another barrier
to trade with Russia was removed
recently when Mr. Justice Peterson
decided that Soviet gold rubles now
in Great Britain, which formed part
of the gold reserve of the former
Russian Imperial Government, were
not attachable for obligations of the
old Russian regime.

This decision was given in the ac-
tion brought by Mr. A. G. Marshall
of Cheam against Mary Grinbaum of
Bond Street for a declaration that
7500 gold rubles deposited with the
Bank of England were charged in
favor of the holders of 5 per cent
Russian state bonds of 1906. She ad-
mitted barring the rubles into Great
Britain as an agent for the Soviet
Government, but the judgment given
was that, as in 1914 owing to the war
a ukase was issued suspending the
right to exchange notes for gold,
whatever charge was created by a
former ukase could therefore be sus-
pended from 1914.

BERLIN EXCHANGE CLOSED

BERLIN, Germany—The stock ex-
change has been closed for two days
owing to the rush of the public to sell
paper money and reinvest in indus-
trial bonds. According to the "Petit Pa-
risien," the German Government in-
tends to pay 1,000,000,000 gold marks
some days before the reparations in-
stalment is due on August 31, and is
buying foreign bonds. The result is
the collapse in the mark, which re-
cently was quoted at 94 to the dollar.

HOLLINGER GOLD MINES PROFITS

TORONTO, Ontario—The Hollinger
Gold Mines Company reports, for the
seven months ended with July, net
profits of \$2,339,321, as compared with
\$2,074,023 a year ago. Total income
amounted to \$5,126,050, against \$4,
012,242, and the total expenditure, in-
cluding maintenance, was \$2,786,128,
compared with \$1,935,218 a year ago.

COTTON EXPORT FINANCING

BRITAIN'S BILL FOR NATIONAL SERVICES

This Has Increased to 23 Per Cent, so That Nation Must Work Four Months a Year to Pay Government Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, England.—Considerable attention is now being devoted to the commercial and financial position of Great Britain as a result of the stupendous fall in overseas trade which, with the inclusion of the June figures, now shows a decline of \$600,000,000 for the first half of the year as compared with the corresponding period of 1920. At the Institute of Bankers recently an instructive review of the situation was given by Edgar Crammond, the well-known statistician, and he also outlined the elements of a constructive financial policy.

He first of all touched upon the price movements of the past few years. During the war the government found it expedient to adopt a policy which resulted in an inflation of the currency up to 250 per cent. This brought about an increase in cost of living and wages went up 100 per cent. Instead of this process ceasing with the termination of hostilities, the urgent demand for production under peace conditions again forced up prices, cost of living and wages.

National Income Increases

Comparing the national income in 1920 with that in 1913 Mr. Crammond pointed out that it had increased from \$2,000,000,000 to \$4,400,000,000—an increase (purely nominal) of 83 per cent. On the other hand the total national production had fallen in the same period by 20 per cent.

An essential factor in the present situation was made apparent by figures showing how the national income is spent. The most striking change was in the relative amount absorbed by national services, which increased from 8 per cent to the enormous proportion of 23 per cent.

Taking into account the figures relating to the decrease since last year in commodity prices, in shipping earnings, and in foreign trade, it was evident that the national income for the present year could not possibly exceed \$2,500,000,000. On the other hand government expenditure would greatly exceed the estimates, and revenue would actually be less than was estimated. The fact of the matter was that no great industrial nation which had such urgent need of capital could possibly afford such a large proportion of the entire national income for the purposes of national services without endangering its whole economic fabric.

As the proportion now stands the British people must work four months of the year for the purpose of paying government charges.

Economic Security

The policy recommended by Mr. Crammond for the preservation of British economic security was very similar to that of the "anti-waste" party in British politics, as outlined by Lord Rothermere in his book "Solvency or Downfall." The book in the view of both of these authorities, lies between ruthless economy and bankruptcy. Lord Rothermere holds that expenditure and taxation must be reduced by at least 20 per cent, and that no matter what goes by the board, the annual budget cannot be allowed to exceed \$800,000,000 a year. To this he would make all policies and departments conform. He would cut down armaments, especially expenditure on big ships; abandon Mesopotamia and Palestine; withdraw from all military commitments on the Continent; and at the same time cut down the Civil Service estimates.

Mr. Crammond, recognizing this to be a purely negative policy, went further and insisted upon certain positive and constructive plans. He pointed out, first, that retrenchment in itself would be insufficient unless at the same time increased production took place. The national income must be increased by production of real wealth, not by mere inflation. Having indicated in this broad way his view of the correct line of internal policy, he then launched out on to the troubled sea of foreign relations, and applied the cold calculus of economics to the sentimental considerations with which foreign political affairs are usually intermingled. The time had passed, he said, for treating such a question as "Making Germany Pay" from a purely political standpoint, and the British and French peoples should now examine frankly the real facts of the situation.

In the past Germany supplied one-tenth of the world's consumption of manufactures; hereafter she would be compelled to increase her share to 40 per cent and to out a corresponding proportion of competitors' goods. In the light of these grave considerations it was necessary to admit frankly that Britain had now over 2,000,000 persons registered as unemployed, and British experts for the first six months of this year had shown an enormous decrease. At the same time France had only 100,000 unemployed and her trade had shown an increase. This was because France was an agricultural country, and therefore not, like Britain, hit by the increase in German manufactured exports. It would be necessary to readjust the indemnity so that it would not disturb the economic balance of the world.

War Debts

With regard to war debts, Mr. Crammond again took a line which was in opposition to popular sentiment in allied countries. He shared the misgivings recently expressed by Mr. McKenna as to possibilities of friction and misunderstanding which were a

result of the huge debts between governments. They were hindering the economic recovery of Europe, which was a British interest of far greater magnitude than the repayment of these debts could ever be. All the sums owing by France to Great Britain and by other allied countries to France should be canceled, and America should cancel all war debts except those of Great Britain. To cancel the debts would be to rid the world of an incubus and an injustice. The final point touched upon was that of overseas investments. It was essential, he said, that Britain, which was not a self-contained country, should create a surplus of production over consumption, and thus provide a fund available for the increase of investments abroad.

If these various changes in internal and external policy, as recommended by Mr. Crammond, are eventually adopted, the future will certainly be bright for British industry. There are signs that the national leaders are alive to the position.

TZECHS' FUTURE OUTLOOK BRIGHT

General Industrial Improvement Due to Settlement of Wage Disputes and Other Matters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—There has been without doubt a considerable improvement in the industrial and economic situation of Tzecho-Slovakia since the collapse of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire and the formation of this new republic. The future outlook presents a very satisfactory appearance. The general improvement has been mainly brought about by the settlement of disputes concerning wages and other matters, which were amicably arranged by the organizations representing the interest of employers and workmen respectively.

Tzecho-Slovakia, being an inland country, has to rely to a large extent upon the facilities for transport by water, on the Elbe and Danube. In consequence of these geographical conditions, the chief markets for its goods must necessarily be in the south and east, i. e., in the countries formerly constituting the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the Balkan countries and those of the nearer east, together with Poland and Russia; the latter, when political conditions have become stable, will be extremely important to Tzecho-Slovakia, both for the import of foodstuffs and raw materials, as well as for the export of finished products.

Trade Agreements

In view of the fact that Tzecho-Slovakia depends so largely upon its export trade, the Tzecho-Slovakian Government has, ever since the collapse of Austria, endeavored to resume the regular trade relationships with foreign states. So far, trade agreements have been concluded with Bulgaria, France, Germany, Italy, Jugoslavia, Rumania and Switzerland, while negotiations for the same purpose are carried on with Great Britain, Hungary and other countries. In addition, special compensatory arrangements for the interchange of goods on mutually advantageous terms have already been concluded with Poland and Austria.

The result of the trade agreements has been a gradual decontrol of imports and exports. During the early transitional period this government control was necessary both for financial-political reasons, and also for the protection of Tzecho-Slovakian industries. The gradual decontrol of foreign trade will lead to normal conditions under which there will be an almost entirely unrestricted import and export trade. It will be necessary to retain only the customs duties, which, as in other countries, will have to be adapted to the altered economic conditions and the change which has taken place in the industrial situation.

Conditions Favorable

The conditions for the development of industry in the Tzecho-Slovakian Republic are extremely favorable. Agriculture attains a very high level, and this applies particularly to industrial produce. There is also an abundance of forests, while the country is very rich in coal and various minerals. At the end of the war Tzecho agriculture and industries in particular were suffering through the absolute lack of raw materials and all continuous series of meetings with a camp and short course for boys and girls. Besides lectures by many experts there will be an extensive exhibit of machinery, electrical appliances for the home and agricultural products.

At the outset a large quantity of foodstuffs and raw materials had to be imported under conditions which, owing to the rate of exchange, were most unfavorable. On the other hand, the export trade had to contend against serious transport difficulties due to the inadequate transport connections with abroad. Moreover, the Tzecho-Slovak export trade suffered as a result of the unstable rate of exchange, which caused a considerable increase of risk both in the case of imports and exports. The apparent advantage accruing to the export trade as a result of the low rate of exchange was only transitory. At the present time, however, most of these obstacles both as regards supply of raw materials, as well as transport facilities, have been overcome.

FARMERS' WEEK OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—DURHAM, New Hampshire.—The third annual Farmers and Home Makers Week opens at the New Hampshire College today with a dozen statewide organizations cooperating in a continuous series of meetings with a camp and short course for boys and girls. Besides lectures by many experts there will be an extensive exhibit of machinery, electrical appliances for the home and agricultural products.

DARWIN AND ITS TAX DELINQUENTS

Punishment Was for Failure to Pay Local Taxes, Not Federal, as Has Been Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office—MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Probably no township of its size in the world keeps so much in the public eye as Darwin, the port of the Northern Territory which acts as Australia's back door. The peace which settled down prior to and following the arrival of F. C. Urquhart, the new Administrator, has been interrupted by the agitation following the imprisonment of several residents for refusal to pay taxes because of absence of representation in the federal Parliament. This attitude, which has elicited a good deal of sympathy in various portions of the Commonwealth and in the federal Parliament itself, is a different matter, however, from the aggressive tactics of a section of the Extremists.

In the House of Representatives recently, Mr. Charlton, acting leader of the federal parliamentary Labor Party, read a telegram which he had received from Darwin stating that at a public meeting a motion had been agreed to demanding the release of the defaulting taxpayers who had been imprisoned, also full representation for the northern territory in the federal Parliament. Strongly worded comment on this telegram, and on the meeting to which it referred, has been received by Sir Joseph Cook, the acting Prime Minister, from the Administrator. Mr. Urquhart described the telegram as a "shameless distortion of the true situation." The meeting in question had been called for a desirable object and had been attended by leading citizens and ministers of the churches. An organized group apparently had taken possession of it and counted out and howled down the conveners of the meeting. The Administrator added:

"Terrorized by a Camarilla"

"My comment is that the community is tyrannized and terrorized by a camarilla of unscrupulous and disaffected persons, to whom no concessions should be made until the law is completely vindicated, and the peaceful inhabitants of Darwin are permitted to live under normal conditions."

Sir Joseph Cook, commenting on this report by Mr. Urquhart, said that the statement therein had been confirmed in telegrams received from Mr. Poynton, the Minister for Home and Territories, who had been visiting the Northern Territory. Mr. Poynton had described the present condition of Darwin as "a reign of terror."

The acting Prime Minister explained to the House of Representatives his position regarding the imprisonment of residents of Darwin who had refused to pay taxation. Sir Joseph Cook said that the men were not in jail for having refused to pay the taxes which were paid by federal taxpayers in other parts of the Commonwealth, but for having refused to pay an income tax which was peculiar to the Northern Territory and which corresponded with the tax which had been levied by South Australia at the time of the transfer of the territory from the state to the Commonwealth. The proceeds of the tax were spent in the development of the territory and in the interests of the residents. In order to obtain authority to impose the tax the Commonwealth had adopted as an ordinance the South Australian Taxation Act.

Cessation of Revenue

The offending residents of the territory had paid the tax for many years, but all at once they had taken it into their heads that they would cease to pay taxes, and since 1918 they had declined to pay a penny. The territory had to be made fit to live in and governed in the interests of the residents; if these men would not pay taxes they must be compelled to pay them. The question of representation had nothing to do with the payment of purely a local tax, imposed for local purposes. That might apply to other taxes, but those were not being imposed in the Northern Territory. He knew no reason for interfering with the law.

Prior to the disclosure by Sir Joseph Cook, the federal County Party had considered requests from residents of Darwin for representation in the federal Parliament. The party decided to acknowledge receipt of the messages, which came from the editor of a Darwin newspaper, and to inform him that the party favored the territory having representation in the federal Parliament and was carefully considering what form this should take. But the party could not approve of the adoption of unconstitutional methods and they therefore advised the residents of the territory to comply fully with all laws governing them.

When the acting Minister described the position in Darwin as a reign of terror, Mr. Gregory, the acting leader of the County Party, asked: Will the Ministry see that the Administrator is upheld? To this Sir Joseph Cook replied that Mr. Urquhart was receiving all the support he needed and would continue to receive it until things righted themselves.

ONTARIO'S LIQUOR LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office—TORONTO, Ontario.—Officials prominent in temperance work regret a situation which has arisen out of a ruling given by Magistrate Grundy of Windsor that so far as Canada is concerned it is quite legal to make shipments of liquor from Ontario to the United States. The Rev. J. Bailey of the Dominion Alliance is authority for the statement that the matter will be carefully considered by the legal committee of the alliance. Mr. Bailey

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considers it very probable that representations will be made to the federal government to introduce legislation which will remedy the present state of affairs. The whole question is a matter for the Dominion authorities. As the law stands it is not only legal to export liquor from Ontario to the United States, but also to British Columbia, since that Province has not prohibited importation according to the provisions of the Doherty Act.

MILITARY FACTOR IN EARLY TRAINING

Teachers at Toronto Differ as to the Actual Value of Soldierly Concepts in Child Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office—TORONTO, Ontario.—"The great danger of the teacher is that of getting into a rut," said E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, in extending a welcome on behalf of the people of Ontario to the Imperial Conference of Teachers. "What we need is teachers of high ideals and broad vision who recognize the right of human nature to something of its own development. Next to the mothers the most important force in shaping the natural character is the teaching profession. Nations have fallen because of wrong teaching in the schools. Save us from the fellow who would rather parse a word than see a beautiful line of literature. Save us from the fellow whose only idea is examinations."

When the conference settled down to business and considered the question of celebrating Empire Day, B. M. Allen, Director of Education in London, England, placed great stress on the importance of getting the idea of military dominance out of the minds of the children.

"I don't know anything which more quickly indicates loyalty than wearing the King's uniform, keeping step to the King's music and carrying the King's flag," said Dr. James L. Hughes, former chief inspector of the Toronto public schools.

Arthur Meighen, Premier of the Dominion, who would have been at the opening of the conference but for the fact that he had to go to Quebec to welcome Lord Byng, the new Governor-General, wrote saying: "It cannot be doubted but that the practice of exchanging teachers for substantial periods throughout the Dominion will do much to stimulate in the minds of the young that sense of mutual concern and interest among the various nations comprising the British Commonwealth that is so essential to the united strength and welfare of it all."

The universal problem of the age, according to Prof. J. W. Scott of the University of South Wales and Monmouth, who spoke on "Scouting and other Liberty Movements in Education," is how to prevent freedom from turning into mere indiscipline. The solution was to be found in the new liberty-inspired educational movements. "Discipline comes out of liberty," he said. "The social movement is the vast and slumberous demand of the great unprivileged for room to live a life. Social legislation is not 5 per cent social reform. As we notice how little happiness increases as the new laws increase, we realize more and more that happiness is a personal thing. Putting happiness into the hearts of children while they are young prepares them for a life later on."

R. H. Grant, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, expressed the opinion that "all people are enthusiastic for increased opportunities for education for improving our standard of citizenship."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"With what marvelous tricks did that astonishing seal astonish those fishes"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Adventures of Diggelly Dan

In Which Seal Meets and Escapes From the Ten Thousand

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After Seal had plunged into the sea and swam well out beyond the point of the Dripping Ledge, he stopped, turned about and looked back. An in-going wave was just at that moment, laying a splendid white foam-cloth on the top of the ledge. And then, having done so, it swept on toward the beach. As Seal's eyes followed its tumblings and watched the silvery-edged ruffles that it sent rolling, scalloping over the sand, his gaze lighted on the White-White Horse. How wonderful he looked as he galloped away! How his tail and his mane shone like spun silk in the moonlight; and how like spun gold were the curls of his rider!

For the space of nine star-twinklings the steed kept to the beach. And then, as though he quite knew the way, turned in among the trees and so melted from view.

"And if I'm at all good at guessing, I'll wager he will very soon come to the Road-that-comes-along and follow it to the cove," mused Seal. So saying, he turned and swam straight out to sea. He held this course until he was well off from the shore. Then he turned southward.

Now you may be sure that the frolicking fellow had all this time kept the green ball in tow. He pushed it ahead of him as he swam. Sometimes he would plunge far under the surface and then rise again, each time seeing just how near he could come to the place where the ball lay. Again, he moved around it—circling, the glistening globe before giving it a bump with the end of his nose. And it was while he was doing this that he caught sight of a something bobbing first up and then down on the wabbling face of the sea. And this, when he came up to it, turned out to be a brown block of driftwood.

"Now we shall have some real juggling," said Seal to the moon. And with that he began playing with both the ball and the block, tossing them skyward again and again as he swam. How that shining ball spun! And how, with many a twirl and thrice-triple twist the newly found plaything accompanied it!

But though he indulged in this fun, Seal did not for a moment lose sight of his purpose—to find his way down the sea to the cove. Thus he knew that he had already passed two out of the five points of which the Lady had spoken. All, indeed, was going just as it should when, of a sudden, Seal made a startling discovery:

that; told him that at his very heels (except, of course, that seals never have heels) were scores upon scores and school after school of tail-wagging inquisitive fishes.

And small wonder! For where was the fish—until that precise moment—who had ever before seen a star-sprinkled ball and a brown block of wood juggled and tossed by the light of the moon upon the nose of a seal from the circus!

Even as he made his discovery the juggling-one saw that still other curious crowds were joining the throng. And as the number increased so, in like measure, grew his alarm. Not that Seal was at all bothered by those who were following him. On the contrary he was rather pleased to have them for company. But how was he ever to surprise those Tinkles with a legion of finny-ones tracking tight at his tail?

So ran Seal's thoughts as, ceasing his juggling on the instant, he placed the ball and the block in the cup of one flippety-flipper and proceeded on his way without once looking to the right or the left.

Now, when he did that, he very naturally supposed that those tagging fishes would go about their own business; but in this he was hugely mistaken. For there was not a one but continued to follow him. Nor was that all. The smaller ones sidled square up under his chin, while others swam ahead of him only to dart back again to paddle their tails even less than two whisker-lengths from the end of his nose! The bolder ones even called out to him.

"Hey, there, mister! When are you going to do it some more?" shouted one.

"Go on and bump the ball again," piped another.

"And the brown block, too," chimed a third.

But in answer Seal said never a word. Instead he kept his nose and his eyes pointed smack straight to the southward and swam just as fast as he could.

Now, after this had gone on for some little time, the older fishes all shrugged their shoulders (if, indeed, fishes ever have shoulders) and swam off to the right and swam off to the left, while some swam on down below. But alas and alack! not a one of those youngsters would follow the tails of their elders. Instead they but shouted the more lustily now, while calling out to those that they passed as they swam, to "come see the seal from the circus."

Something had to be done. That was as plain as the three "p's" in pepper. Looking ahead Seal could dimly make out the last point of rocks—the fifth point beyond which was the Arch of the Spraybows. And for him to swim into the cove with this meddling multitude wig-wagging and shouting was, of course, quite out of the question. And so—as is ever the thing to be done at such puzzling moments—Seal got out his thinking cap; nor had he sooner donned it

when a sly plan came to him. Indeed, it was such a very fine plan that he chuckled aloud at the thought of it. And hearing him laugh those fish chortled, too.

"Hoopla!" announced one of them. "He just said something!"

"Maybe he's telling the ball to get ready," guessed another.

But Seal hardly heard them so engrossed were his thoughts in perfecting his plan.

Now you should understand that each of the four points that our Seal had swum past reached well out into the ocean. But the fifth point jutted even still farther out. Thus the brown-headed one had—a brief while before—headed a bit more to sea than he might the more easily double the end of it.

But as the scheme of outwitting those mischievous fishes popped into his head he again altered his course and so steered straight for the broadside of the rocks.

"Lookit! Lookit!" shouted one of his followers. "See, he's going back toward the beach!"

In the meantime Seal was saying (though quite under his breath): "It all depends upon how wide the point of rocks is along near the middle."

Then he thought still more while he worked those flippety-flippers as never before. "If I can just get the ball across all will be well," resumed he to himself. "For if it can I can; that's sure—just as sure as water's wet."

As Seal neared the rocks his gaze went beyond them—went on toward the waters that flowed toward the cove. Next his eyes followed the point from one end to the other. And then, jumping as high as he could from out of the water, he discovered a place a bit more toward the shore where the point was no wider than Hippo was long.

"The very spot," he said aloud, and straightway pointed his nose at it. "Hi! Mister! You can't get through that way," advised one of the scaly-ones, who had watched every movement our own Seal had made.

"Course he can't," agreed another. "Can't, can't," shouted a third. Whereupon all of the hundreds of following fishes took up the word and began to chant, "Can't."

But Seal only smiled; smiled and swam straight for this "neck" in the point. As he neared it he saw that the rocks were as long and as wide as big cellar doors and some slanted downward just like one.

It was near the foot of one of these "cellar-door" slabs that he came to a halt.

"Hey! He's stopped," cried the front fishes.

"Maybe he's going to do it again," called still others.

And indeed it looked as though that were the way of it. For even while the shouting continued, Seal shook the green ball free from his flippety-flipper and then steadied it just under the lee of the rocks. There it lay riding the swell of the sea like a gull—riding like a gull

while he backed well away from it. How those fishes did watch! How they poked the ends of their no end of noses out of the water to see what was happening! Nor had they long to wait. For once measuring the distance between himself and the ball, Seal suddenly sank under the surface.

"He's gone," cried the watchers. But in almost the very same breath he came up again—punting that ball and sending it straight in the air. Yes, straight in the air it went and, what was more, sailed over that neck of rocks to the waters on the far side of the point!

Spinning it went! Whizzing it went! And then—

What was that that went "Plop?" Was it the ball as it struck the waters beyond?

Not one bit of it. Instead it was Seal bouncing out of the sea and on to the rocks.

And that was the scheme he had; the sly, secret plan to give the slip to those persistent pursuers. In a moment they saw it and so set up a great hue and cry. But it was then much too late: for that crafty Seal was now well on his way.

"Come back! Come back!" called the voice of a hundred schools. But for answer he moved all the faster.

"Flippety-flop! Flippety-flop!" went he over those rocks; nor looked back until he had gained the top of the tallest one. But when he did a sight greeted his eyes that caused him to stop full in his tracks.

For he saw that the sea had become suddenly sown with thousands upon thousands of queer pointed things like sprouts come up in a garden!

"Why, what can it be!" exclaimed he in amazement. And then, as if to give answer, a great chorus replied—a chorus that came out of the sea. Now he understood. The queer things were the ten thousand heads, mouths and noses of those ten thousand fishes that were now left behind!

For a moment Seal looked down on them; then he turned his face toward the cove. But he had not gone even as far as two flippety-flops when he again came to a pause.

"It wouldn't take a minute," he said, as if reflecting upon some all-of-a-sudden notion. "And it would please them very much. . . . I'll do it!"

As if to accompany his words, out from under Seal's flippety-flipper came the brown block of wood and "whizz" went that block straight into the air. How it twirled and then whirled! With what marvelous leaps, twists, turns and thrice-thrilling tricks did that astonishing Seal astonish those fishes! Never had there been such juggling before. And, finally, most astounding of all, this wonderful performer rolled three times in a row and, catching the block on his nose at the third turn, punted it in the way the green ball had gone!

"And now I, too, must go," cried Seal to his audience.

"Oh, no, no, no!" protested the fishes.

"Must," returned the other, "Just

must." And, in spite of their cries the soft-coated one went "flippety-flop" over the rocks and soon after slipped into the waters on the opposite side of the point. Thus it was that he escaped from the ten thousand. And now, having first located the green ball and the brown block, Seal again turned his thoughts to the Arch of the Spraybows.

"For," said he, as he cocked one eye toward the east, "if I'm not greatly mistaken the dawn-time is most here; and, who knows? Perhaps with its coming we shall outwit those Tinkles."

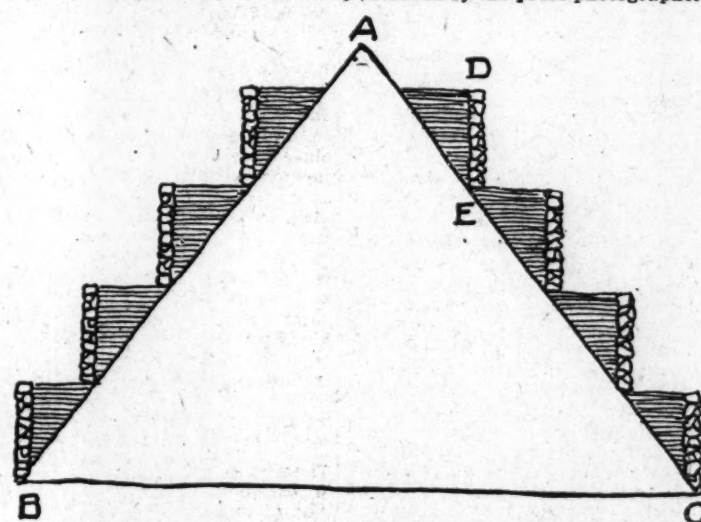
So saying he set off toward the mouth of the cove.

anything but just one wall after another, would you? But if you look down at them from above it is all just one lovely garden after another. Isn't that so, and isn't it a clever plan?

Taking Snaps in a Crowd

When there has been something special going on, have you not often desired a position similar to that given the press photographer, right ahead of every one else? Perhaps you are forced to stand among a lot of people, and you cannot get any sort of a view behind the intervening heads, yet you wish to take snaps of the event.

By following a very simple plan you can make good use of your camera. First of all turn your back to the subject, and then hold your camera upside down, keeping it well above your head. With a little practice you will then be able to locate the picture in the view finder. When you have your subject well in range, take the snapshot, still holding the camera upside down. Pictures have been taken in this way that were better than those secured by the press photographers.



Cross-section of a Maltese hillside, showing method of terracing

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Canterbury Bells

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
If Canterbury Bells did ring
With merry jingle, ting-a-ling,
I know the wind would try to play
New melodies, and make them sway
In tune. Each passing breeze
Would strike a note, and busy bees
Would on the golden clappers swing—
If Canterbury Bells did ring!

And in my garden I should grow
A border, and another row
Of purple, dainty blue, and white;
My little friends I should invite
To listen when a happy sound
Of bells would echo all around;
There would be music all the time—
If Canterbury Bells did chime!

The Little Thrush Class

A beautiful speckled thrush was teaching four little thrushes how to fly. "Now raise your wings like this, dears: do you see?"

"Oh yes," said One and Two and Three and Four little thrushes, and eight tiny wings were lifted in imitation of their teacher.

"That's right," commended the speckled thrush, "now flap them gently for a minute or two just as I am doing," she instructed.

"Yes, we will," chorused One, Two, Three and Four; and the eight tiny wings made eight pretty waving fans. "That will do for today, dears; you have worked very well; now walk gently along the branch, and look out for the big knot in the wood by twig number three." This done, they quickly scrambled into the pretty brown little nest.

"What shall we do now?" asked all the little thrushes.

"I am going to tell you a story," said the teacher.

"A story? How lovely!" chirped One, Two, Three and Four. And this was the story the brown speckled thrush told them:

"A big gray elephant who had been brought to the Zoo, and who loved nothing better than taking little children for rides upon his back, stood one day thinking about his old friends in the jungle. Do not think that he wanted to go back—he would not leave the children for anything. He stood there for quite a time, and William, the camel, spoke three times before the big gray elephant heard him. 'Do you remember Stripey?' asked Jumbo suddenly, 'and the kind snake with the green eyes?' William remembered very well—he was a much-traveled camel—and the conversation turned upon jungle friends, and jungle days. They were both very fond of Stripey, the tiger, and Tawny, the lion, and wished very much for news of them. A stork called out a greeting, which reminded them they had not paid their daily visit to the jungle birds. They found much news waiting for them, and two new arrivals. Directly the hampers were undone one of the newly arrived jungle birds flew straight on to the big gray elephant's back, and whispered something in his ear.

"Now, can you guess what it was?" asked their teacher.

"Do tell us please," squeaked the four thrushes.

"Nothing less than a message from Stripey and Tawny and the kind snake with the green eyes, and lots of news about the other jungle friends. Can't you imagine how pleased Jumbo and William were, and how happily they went about their work? Hark! I hear little Jenny Wren singing her 'goodnight.'"

"What a be-a-u-tiful story!" chorused the little thrushes.

THE HOME FORUM

While Wagon Follows Wagon

I see the valleys in their morning mist
Wreathed under limpid hills in
moving light.
Happy with many a yeoman melodist;
I see the little roads of twinkling
white
Busy with fieldward teams and mar-
ket gear
Of rosy men, cloth-galtered, who can
tell
The many-minded changes of the year,
I see the sun persuade the mist away,
Till town and stead are shining to the
day.
I see the wagons move along the
rows
Of ripe and summer-breathing
clover-flower,
I see the blossom husbandman who
knows
Deep in his heart the beauty of his
power,
As, lithely pitched, the full-heaped
fork bids on
The harvest home. I hear the rick-
yard all
With gossip as in generations gone,
While wagon follows wagon from
the hill.

—John Drinkwater.

The Leisurely Art of Gardening

If the following pages might choose
their own time and place they would
meet their reader not in the trolley-
car or the suburban train, but in his
own home, comfortably seated. For
in order to justify the eulogistic tone
of the descriptions which must pre-
sently occupy them their first word
must be a conciliatory protest against
hurry. One reason we Americans
garden so little is that we are so per-
petually in haste. The art of gar-
dening is primarily a leisurely and
gentle one.

And gentility still has some rights.
Our Louisiana Creoles know this, and
at times maintain it far beyond the
pales of their evergreen gardens.
"Step lively!" one of them is said
to have amazedly retorted in a New
York street-car. "No, the lady shall
not step lively. At yo' leisure,
madame, entree!" In New Orleans
the conductors do not cry "Step
lively!" Right or wrong, the cars
there are not absolutely democratic.
Gentility really enjoys in them a cer-
tain right to be treated gently.

If democracy could know its own
tyranny it would know that one of
them is haste—the haste, the hurry
of the crowd; that hurry whose crack-

ling whip makes every one a com-
pulsory sharer in it. The street-car
conductor, poor lad, is not to blame.
The fault is ours, many of us being
in such a scramble to buy democracy
at any price that, as if we were be-

the last word! Never mind how telling
a rejoinder you leave unuttered; never
mind your friend's supposing that you
are silent from lack of anything to
say; let the thing drop, as soon as it is
possible without discourtesy: remem-

to explain this in the face of facts,
answered unabashed, "Well, when
once you sit down to work you are too
lazy even to get up again."—Memo-
rials of Edward Burne-Jones, by
G. B. J.

only might one be illuminated by the
lamp in the next room, but refreshed
by the breezes from the great out-
doors.
"My neighbors in the log camp were
few but interesting to study, for they



"The Wood-Gatherers," from the painting by Corot

Corot and His Methods

The poetry of the tree and the
shrub, the lake and the pool, is the
quality which Corot has made su-
premiely his own; and to the admirer
nothing is more charming, nothing
more delightful, nothing more moving,
and more satisfying than these when
decorated by the spirit of the master
and revealed by the acceptance of the
willing disciple. The intellectual
pleasure which is experienced in the
examination of a landscape by Corot
is, after all, best understood by those
who, out of full knowledge, have en-
tered into the real delights of Nature
in her serene and quietest moods.

A landscape by Corot is by no means
a mere transcript of a scene, such as
a photograph would present, or a
realist of the most severe order would
portray. All the best that is in art is
original through interpretation and
not by means of imitation. Corot's
later landscapes are almost entirely
the product of a poetic spirit, thor-
oughly combined with all the varying
tones of Nature, which, taking the
general aspect of the scene in ques-
tion, has based thereon a beautiful
picture. No idea of a portrait of a
place has been considered by the
artist, no topographical view has been
even remotely desired, and therefore
no attempt has been made to create
a lovely landscape, taking as a theme
the recollection of all the charms of
the locality and concentrating it, as in
a beautiful vision, upon one's single
canvas.—"The Landscapes of Corot,"
D. C. C. Thomson.

Swinburne, Rossetti,
and Some Others

Swinburne was the next remarkable
personality I remember in these days;
he had rooms very near us and we
saw a great deal of him; sometimes
twice or three times in a day he would
come in, bringing his poems hot from
his heart and certain of welcome and
a hearing at any hour. His appear-
ance was very unusual and in some
ways beautiful, for his hair was glo-
rious in abundance and color and his
eyes indescribably fine. When repeat-
ing poetry he had a perfectly natural
way of lifting them in a rapt uncon-
scious gaze, and their clear green eye-
lashes were unforgettable. "Looks
commencing with the skies" expresses
it without exaggeration. He was
restless beyond words. . . . He was
courteous and affectionate and unsus-
picious, and faithful beyond words to
those he really loved. The biting wit
which filled his talk so as at times to
leave his hearers dumb with amaze-
ment always spared one thing, and
that was an absent friend.

There was one subject which in
these days he raised our hopes that
he might deal with; but the time
passed, and now we shall never see
his proposed Diary of Mrs. Samuel
Pepps, kept concurrently with that of
her husband.

Dear Lizzie Rossetti laughed to find
that she and Swinburne had such
shocks of the same colored hair, and
one night when we went in our thou-
sands to see "Colleen Bawn," she de-
clared that as she sat at one end of
the row we filled and he at the other,
a boy who was selling books of the
play looked at Swinburne and took
fright, and then, when he came round
to where she was, started again with
terror, muttering to himself "There's
another of 'em!" Gabriel commemo-
rated one view of her appearance in
his rhyme beginning "There is a poor
creature named Lizzie, Whose aspect
is meagre and frisky," and there, so
far as I remember, his muse halted;
but he completed another verse on her
to her great satisfaction. Thus:

There is a poor creature named Lizzie,
Whose pictures are dear at a tizzy;
And of this the great proof
Is that all stand aloof
From paying that sum unto Lizzie. . . .

Rossetti's descriptions of his friends,
usually uttered in their presence,
would be a collection of vivid interest
and give, in the reading, no faint por-
trait of himself. Artistic vanity was
a subject quite open to his piercing
insight, and one day it occurred to
him to distribute his friends into vari-
ous classes of it, beginning with him-
self and Swinburne and Edward in the
first class; Morris, he said, should go
into one all by himself. Then Ed-
ward wanted to know why he, who
was always in trouble about his pic-
tures, should be put in the forefront
of the list, and Gabriel said, "Oh, Ned
thinks even his pictures aren't good
enough for him to have painted." He
also said that Edward was the latest
man he knew, and when called upon

to explain this in the face of facts,
answered unabashed, "Well, when
once you sit down to work you are too
lazy even to get up again."—Memo-
rials of Edward Burne-Jones, by
G. B. J.

Carroll's Rules for
Letter Writing

In October Mr. Dodgson invented a
very ingenious little stamp-case, deco-
rated with two "Pictorial Surprises,"
representing the "Cheshire Cat" van-
ishing till nothing but the grin was
left, and the baby turning into a pig
in "Alice's" arms. The invention was
entered at Stationers' Hall, and pub-
lished by Messrs. Emberlin and Son,
of Oxford. As an appropriate accom-
paniment, he wrote "Eight or Nine
Wise Words on Letter-writing," a
little booklet which is still sold along
with the case. The "Wise Words,"
as the following extracts show, have
the true "Carrollian" ring about them:—

"Since I have possessed a 'Won-
derland-Stamp-Case,' Life has been
bright and peaceful, and I have used
no other. I believe the Queen's
laundress uses no other.

"My fifth Rule is, if your friend
makes a severe remark, either leave
it unnoticed or make your reply dis-
tinctly less severe; and, if he makes
a friendly remark, tending towards
'making up' the little difference that
has arisen between you, let your reply
be distinctly more friendly. If, in
picking a quarrel, each party declined
to go more than three-eighths of the
way, and if, in making friends, each
was ready to go five-eighths of the
way—why, there would be more
reconciliations than quarrels! Which
is like the Irishman's remonstrance
to his gad-about daughter: 'Shure,
you're always goin' out! You go out
three times for want that you come
in!'

"My sixth Rule is, don't try to have
the last word! How many a contro-
versy would be nipped in the bud, if
each was anxious to let the other have

the last word! Never mind how telling
a rejoinder you leave unuttered; never
mind your friend's supposing that you
are silent from lack of anything to
say; let the thing drop, as soon as it is
possible without discourtesy: remem-

to explain this in the face of facts,
answered unabashed, "Well, when
once you sit down to work you are too
lazy even to get up again."—Memo-
rials of Edward Burne-Jones, by
G. B. J.

only might one be illuminated by the
lamp in the next room, but refreshed
by the breezes from the great out-
doors.
"My neighbors in the log camp were
few but interesting to study, for they

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Offerings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
IN the sixteenth chapter of I Chron-
icles we read, "Give unto the Lord,
ye kindreds of the people, give unto
the Lord glory and strength. Give
unto the Lord the glory due unto his
name: bring an offering, and come
before him: worship the Lord in the
beauty of holiness." It is a fact that
a great many people only approach
God in prayer when they feel the need
of help or succor. To approach Him
in order to serve is the last thing
which occurs to them. And yet, the
heart which does not approach God,
the divine Mind, or Principle, in an
attitude of giving, as well as of re-
ceiving, does not approach Him recep-
tively. In giving in prayer one, of
course, merely renders back the good
already bestowed upon him. It is the
response of the son to the Father;
the acknowledgment that "all things
come of thee, and of thine own have
we given thee." He who tries to ap-
proach God or Spirit in prayer, how-
ever, with no understanding of His
true nature, and therefore with no
appreciation of His ability to heal and
save; he who comes with no offer-
ing in his hand, as it were, comes
more or less in a spirit of barrenness,
and his very first need is to learn how
to give unto the Lord.

The Apostle Paul tells us that "he
that cometh to God must believe that
he is, and that he is a rewarder of
them that diligently seek him." Here
is the great and necessary offering,
the acknowledgment of the omnipot-
ence, omnipresence, and omniscience
of Principle. He who commences his
prayer by gratefully acknowledging
the almightiness of God and His perfect
spiritual creation, has brought the
offering of recognition of spiritual
reality, and is therefore truly recep-
tive. Power must be attributed to
God alone, if that power is to be
available for human need. Attribut-
ing power to matter in any form dis-
honors God and denies His infinitude.
It withholds from divine Mind the
glory due unto His name, and there-
fore bars the door against what is
known as answered prayer, or the
demonstration of present unlimited
good; for prayer is truly answered
only as the infinitude of Principle is
understood and duly acknowledged.
To give, or ascribe, unto the Lord the
glory due unto His name is to open
the door for all good. Hence the
necessity that we shall learn how to
ascribe to God alone all power, might,
dominion and majesty.

The attempt to give what might be
called the outer bulwarks of one's
life to God while reserving the inner
citadel of the heart for self is one
of the mistaken offerings which hu-
manity attempts to bring. A man
may say, "I consider that work well
performed is prayer, and that if I try
to live an honest life I have done all
that is required of me." The demand
of Love, however, is, "My son, give
me thine heart," and until this offer-
ing of the first place in the affections
and interests is surrendered to God,
infinite good, all other offerings are
vain. Thus we read in Isaiah, "Bring
no more vain oblations," and the Mas-
ter quoting from the same prophet
says, "This people honoureth me with
their lips, but their heart is far from
me." The offering, therefore, which
makes every other offering accept-
able is that response to divine Love
which naturally and spontaneously
springs up in the heart which recog-
nizes the real man's oneness with the
Father. The true oblation of love,
gratitude, and worship is then poured
forth, and every act conscientiously
performed, every deed well done, is
redolent with the fragrance of "myrrh
and frankincense."

The attempt to bring materiality in
any form as an offering to God is
typified in the offering of Cain. Speak-
ing of this, Mrs. Eddy says on page
540 of the Christian Science text-
book, "Science and Health with Key
to the Scriptures," "Cain is the type
of mortal and material man, con-
ceived in sin and 'shapen in iniquity';
he is not the type of Truth and Love.
Material in origin and sense, he
brings a material offering to God.
Abel takes his offering from the first-
lings of the flock. A lamb is a more
animate form of existence, and more
nearly resembles a mind-offering than
does Cain's fruit." Therefore the
more nearly one's offering approaches
the surrender of the false sense of
self, of the belief of life in matter,
the more nearly does one demonstrate
Principle.

Christian Science is showing men
how to offer the acceptable offering
because it is revealing the truth about
God and His real spiritual creation.
To believe that Mind created matter,
and that man is material, is to stray
into the belief that matter can ever
be acceptable to Him. Some have
tried to bring the offering of the be-
lief of human goodness, and have
thought that what is commonly
known as charity or philanthropy was
an offering acceptable to God, while
the heart still clung to the belief of
pleasure and pain in matter. Or they
have attempted to bring the offering
of a blind faith in a substitutionary
atonement. Others have sought to
bring the offering of ecclesiasticism,
and because this more nearly counter-
feits the true offering than any other,
it has deceived more people. Yet
others have brought the offering of
mere intellectual culture, and in all
this they have missed the great de-
mand of Love, "My son, give me thine
heart."

Now the heart cannot be given to
God, brought into accord with Prin-
ciple, until the nature of God and

man's relationship to Him is in some
degree perceived. Hence the great
service which Mrs. Eddy's writings
have rendered to the world. They
have shown men how to approach
God understandingly, not offering the
fruits of the ground in blind and un-
reasoning faith, but intelligently offer-
ing the love and worship which an
understanding of God as infinite
Principle always draws forth. There-
fore the supreme offering is that lay-
ing-off of the carnal mind which fol-
lows the right apprehension of God
and His spiritual creation. "The un-
derstanding of Truth," Mrs. Eddy
writes on page 286 of Science and
Health, "gives full faith in Truth, and
spiritual understanding is better than
all burnt offerings." Indeed it may
be said that through spiritual un-
derstanding a man's whole life, his
time, talents, aspirations and desires,
become one continual offering unto
God. This unselfed thought is ex-
pressed by Mary Baker Eddy on
page 13 of her "Poems":

"My prayer, some daily good to do
To Thine, for Thee;
An offering pure of Love, whereto
God leadeth me."

John Hay Requests
a Favor

[John Hay to Henry James]

My Dear James:—
When I was in Florence, Larkin
Mead made for me a very admirable
bronze medallion of Howells, and I
write now to beg that if you find your-
self soon in Florence again you will
let him have a shy at your head also
for me. I have written to him about
it. It will give you almost no annoy-
ance at all, as he works with great
swiftness in such things, and if he
succeeds with you as well as he did
with Howells, the portrait will do you
no discredit and will be a great orna-
ment to my house.
I am nearly through my year's hard
work, and am to start in a day or two
with Nicolay to the Rocky Mountains
for a few weeks' idleness.
I greatly enjoyed your Daudet in the
Century, though demurring a little at
your undue generosity. Your palinode
was excessive, I thought. He is a
"great little writer."—The Life of
John Hay, William Roscoe Thayer.

Back From the Voyage

There was no song nor shout of joy
Nor beam of moon or sun,
When she came back from the voyage
Long ago begun;
But twilight on the waters
Was quiet and grey,
And she glided steady, steady and
pensive,
Over the open bay.
—J. C. Squire.

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AND
HEALTHWith Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, AUG. 18, 1921

EDITORIALS

What Is a Famine?

THE investigation of "famine" conditions in the southern states, which was so strongly recommended by President Harding, has resulted, first of all, in a new definition of the word "famine." Ordinarily the term has meant an extreme scarcity of food, and this, of course, is what it means to people generally who see it used in the newspapers in connection with conditions in the south. In this sense its use spreads from person to person until perhaps whole communities think and talk of a famine as existing where there really is none. The word is one which excites a general sympathy and stimulates contributions of money. It is, in fact, a word which, because of its associations, tends to arouse emotion rather than to promote calm and sound reasoning. Doubtless that is one reason why it has been used by public health officials.

It is no wonder, then, that the people of the southern states, represented by their newspapers, their congressmen and senators, and even their local health officials, have resented the statements to the effect that there is a famine in their regions. The fact is that there is no more shortage of food in the south than in any other part of the United States. Abundant crops of as great variety as ever before are available for all and need only to be properly distributed. The problem, then, is really not one for the Public Health Service, but for those engaged in agriculture and business, with the aid of the government experts in these matters, which are quite apart from the province of medical practice. The subject of proper diversity of crops is one to which the Department of Agriculture can give careful consideration for the benefit of all. Surely it is likewise the function of that department to encourage the keeping of cows if such encouragement be necessary.

As for the disease conditions of which President Harding spoke in his letter, and which the conference of the southern states health officials investigated and reported on, such facts and figures as were available showed the number of cases during 1921 to be less than the annual average number during the period 1914 to 1921. It is curious that this finding should not appear in the letter of the Surgeon-General to the President. In such an investigation as this it doubtless seems advisable to some to spread alarming reports and to suppress whatever would tend to allay the alarm. Even many brief accounts which purport to give facts about health conditions in the southern states display data, chosen and arranged with strange interpretative effects. When only a part of the facts are given, the conclusions based on them may easily be refuted by other facts. When, on the other hand, many statistics are given, they may even be used to overwhelm rather than to enlighten those who read them. It is important to note, in the present instance, that the decidedly incomplete statistics available have been gathered mainly in only one state. On this basis, reports of a famine or of a disease as more than usually endemic were certainly not well-founded.

The use of the word "famine" and of names for disease serves, of course, as a means of propaganda for public health work. In accord with such advice as that given by Dr. George E. Vincent some time ago to public service workers, these terms are undoubtedly being employed as catchwords to arouse interest, because of their easy currency. This use of catchwords is intended to capture the attention of those who seem unready to think for themselves about the situation. There is no reason, however, why the public should allow itself to become unduly aroused by catchwords. If, in the southern states, there is a need for greater variety of food, more effective distribution of what is necessary can be worked out in some other way than through the aid of the Red Cross and the Public Health Service. The need should not be called a famine simply to impress people with the importance of these agencies. Too often those who would like to assume control of people in health matters have so much self-assurance in their activities that they do not stop to consider whether their services are required or desired by those whom they would dominate. The many books, pamphlets, and circular letters prepared nowadays for the use of public health workers often emphasize the importance of propaganda even more than service. It is safe to say, therefore, that the original letter of President Harding and the statement by the Surgeon-General, and by those cooperating with him, have much the effect of propaganda. In other words, the publicity given to conditions which are certainly no worse than they have been for a number of years is for effect on the people of the United States generally. People should beware, therefore, of accepting this propaganda at its face value. When the excitement subsides, as previous excitements encouraged by the Public Health Service have subsided, it will be found that there never was any condition in the southern states that deserved to be called a famine. In the end, moreover, even the public health officials themselves must see that it is more to the advantage of every one concerned to allay fears than to stimulate them.

Middle Classes Union Conference

THE first annual conference of the Middle Classes Union, held recently in London, was another strong proof, if any were needed, that the union has come to stay and to prosper. Indeed, its growth, in the two years that have elapsed since its foundation, has been remarkable. Twelve months ago, it numbered throughout the country 140 branches. Today, there are more than twice that number, and, according to a recent statement, it is growing at the rate of about fifteen branches a month.

One of the strongest claims of the Middle Classes Union to support is its essentially non-party character. Although primarily concerned with the protection of the

middle classes, where their interests seem to be in danger of being ignored in the struggle between Labor and Capital, the outlook of the union is entirely national. As Lord Askwith, its president, put the matter in his address to the London conference, the desire of the union is to help forward every scheme for the betterment of the community. There can be no question, however, that the middle classes, in Great Britain as in other countries, have suffered to a peculiar degree as the result of the war, and that their lack of organization has, until recently, prevented them making their voice heard to any effective extent. At the present time, the union in Great Britain is concentrating its influence on an effort to secure the utmost degree of national economy possible, and it has already done excellent work in this direction, compelling such wholesome enterprises as the recent telephone inquiry and organizing public opinion against such practices as the incurring of expenditures by the government before obtaining the sanction of Parliament.

Amongst the resolutions passed at the London conference, perhaps the most important was that which supported the policy of the trade union ballot being secret. An interesting fact about the development of the Middle Classes Union is the support it is receiving from former trade unionists. Large numbers of men willing to do a full day's work for a fair day's pay, who find themselves hampered by trade union rules, limiting output, and compelling them to come out on strike in certain circumstances, have already joined the Middle Classes Union. It was not surprising to find, therefore, that several speakers at the conference in support of the resolution advocating a secret trade union ballot, should display an intimate knowledge of the system of intimidation and persecution said to prevail in trade unions against members known to entertain views not approved by the majority. The fact was indeed brought out that many strikes might never mature if the ballot were really secret, and the men left free to vote as they desired without fear of oppression. The chief value of such a resolution is to bring the issue prominently into public notice, and this is, indeed, a great public service which the Middle Classes Union is performing in many directions.

The Dixie Highway

IT HAS been proved that no mistake was made by the promoters of the Dixie highway project in making the undertaking one in which the several states traversed by the great boulevard should be individually responsible for the construction and maintenance of their respective links. Proposed originally as a national peace way, a monument to the complete reconstruction of a nation once divided, and as marking the completion of more than a half century of unity and progress, the great road, as one after another of its links is completed and dedicated, indeed forges anew the indissoluble bond between the North and the South. It is a tangible and a utilitarian thing, as well as picturesque, and because of this it appeals as an evidence of the thrift and progress of the peoples who have made its building possible, while not in the least sacrificing the charm of contour and variety which makes it, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, a way of beauty as well as a way of peace.

Perhaps no other route could have been selected which would illustrate so clearly to the student tourist, from whatever land he might come, the varied productive industries of America, each shown in seasonal and climatic sequences, and all usually highly intensified. To be perfectly frank with the stranger who traverses the highway, if he be from some land beyond the seas, he should be told that the route selected traverses what might be called America's garden spot. Along all its winding miles he will find no desert places, no spots which need be shunned. He will find no reclaimed wildernesses, no conquered arid wastes. The millions of square miles adjacent to the roadway have for centuries offered a safe habitation. In the homes which he sees and in the state capitals and county seats is written much of the history of the nation since the days when white men invaded what then was regarded as the far west, the habitat of aboriginal tribes ignorant of what afterward came to be regarded as the traditional enmity between the members of the red and the white races.

The history of the development of the region traversed is in itself an inspiration. In established institutions, in schools and colleges, churches, homes and industries, is reflected the highest American ideals. There may, perhaps, a hundred or a thousand miles east or west of the highway, be found more strikingly picturesque examples of what the sojourner would regard as typical American architecture, scenery and civilization, but it is true that none, wherever found or wherever sought, will better typify the moral, intellectual and progressive fiber of America.

Farm Lands for Former Service Men

IN the discussions of how farm lands in the United States can be made available for former soldiers, sailors, and marines, Franklin K. Lane once pointed out that some 15,000,000 acres of land can be reclaimed in the near future if Congress provides for the necessary projects. Unfortunately, much of the land which is still part of the public domain is of little value as it stands, and does not lend itself readily to reclamation. The land to be benefited by the next projects is owned now mainly by large cattle and sheep corporations and by companies formed for speculative purposes. Therefore, any plan for helping former service men to secure land will have to be very carefully worked out, or the men whom it is intended to help will fall into the hands of speculators. This danger would probably have been increased if, by provisions that have been defeated in Congress, the public domain had been turned over to the various states to be disposed of by them for the benefit of public schools and colleges.

There is, of course, the right way to develop land resources for the benefit of those who deserve such aid. It is good to see, for instance, the reclamation work on the North Platte and Shoshone projects in Wyoming going on, even though only a very small fraction of the former service men who would be glad to secure farms easily will thus be provided for. It is announced that in September 19,000 acres of reclaimed

land there will be opened for settlement, and that the former service men will be given the first opportunity of securing it. If a census were taken to determine how many of these men would desire to be given farms, or to be aided by loans in the purchase of farms, probably most of them would answer in the affirmative, simply because almost anyone is glad to receive a gift. It is well, therefore, for some requirement to be made that the former service men shall actually do a considerable amount of development work in order to be aided in securing land of their own. An increase in land speculation is to be avoided. Large loans of money for the buying and improving of farms would place under the influence of speculators most of the men to be aided. A great deal of study of the problem will be necessary, in order that there may be an equitable distribution of lands reclaimed by irrigation and other methods.

In addition, there must be serious examination of the use to which abandoned farms in various regions may be put. Aid for the development of these lands would be especially desirable, because in many cases they are more suitable for cultivation than are the arid lands or the swamp lands which would have to be reclaimed. Though the whole process of reclamation may seem slow, it must be carried on actively and intelligently, for the United States is rapidly reaching the point where all of its land must be used. The encouragement of many former service men to settle on farms will not only aid them but will help to counteract the constant flow of labor to the cities, and will extend the productive activity which is absolutely necessary for progress.

The Nitrate Plant at Muscle Shoals

THE offer of Mr. Henry Ford to buy and operate the nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, which was constructed by the Federal Government during the war to produce materials for high explosives, is interesting as another of Mr. Ford's attempts to help in the changing of spears into pruning hooks. Many people probably do not realize that the very nitrates which were used for the making of trinitrotoluol, or TNT, are essential for the soil in agriculture. During the war the farmers could not get enough nitrates because much of the available supply was required for high explosives. The entire resources of the country which were devoted to war purposes, including the nitrates, must now be restored to the uses of peace. For the nitrates that were consumed in battle, and thus withheld from the fields, a new supply must be given to the soil. In other words, construction must compensate for destruction.

In the past most of the nitrates used in the United States have come from Chile, and even during the war the Muscle Shoals plant was not ready for operation. Germany, which previously had also depended on the nitrates from Chile, was forced early in the war to develop a process for producing them from the air, as had been done in the great fixation plants in Norway. It is a process for this purpose that is the basis of the Muscle Shoals project, an interesting description of which is given by Mr. Edwin E. Slosson in the chapter on "Nitrogen" of his book called "Creative Chemistry."

Mr. Ford has, without doubt, made his offer to buy this plant and put it into effective operation because he sees possibilities of intelligent expansion without limit. In connection with this plant he evidently discerns a basic idea which should enable him to go forward more successfully than the government has done as yet. The advantage of selling the plant to Mr. Ford would be that his initiative and vigor would doubtless be more speedily efficient than the complicated activities under government control. Unfortunately, the glowing accounts of what the government was doing in shipbuilding, in aeroplane designing and manufacture, and in nitrate production, that were published as propaganda for the Liberty bonds and for other reasons during the war, have proved in all too many cases to have been extravagant illusions.

It is possible, therefore, that the sale of the Muscle Shoals property, with proper reservations of rights, to such a man as Mr. Ford would be decidedly advantageous. The main disadvantage of the sale would be that the government would relinquish part of its control over a very valuable piece of property. If the control were to be transferred to some utterly selfish corporation, rather than to a man who desires to be a public benefactor and who is ready to give the protection of extraordinary guarantees, there might be considerable cause for regret. Mr. Ford, however, evidently wishes to benefit both the government and the farmers. The benefit to himself and to those associated with him would be a by-product of his public service. It would seem, therefore, that, if the details of the purchase can be worked out satisfactorily, with some solid assurance of protection for government rights, the United States will be relieved of what has already been an excessive burden. If no satisfactory sale can be consummated, the alternatives are for the government to spend a great deal more money until the project is perfected, or to abandon all that has been done so far. It would be interesting, at any rate, for the public to watch Mr. Ford give the government an object lesson in what is possible when one is working unselfishly on the basis of a right idea.

Malta

THE granting of dominion status to the island of Malta, or, to put the matter more correctly, to the Maltese Islands, for there are several of them, marks another definite step in a long and checkered history. It has been well remarked that if one is in search of length of days, in the matter of annals, he will be certain to find it in a Mediterranean island. To be sure, China will generally succeed in outdoing anything European, but even China must begin to recognize a peer in Crete, for instance, whilst Cyprus can surely hold her own with much that is Chinese. Malta is not much "younger." When the Phoenicians came thither, as they did about the tenth century before the Christian era, they displaced an older civilization, of which no traces are left save the huge megalithic monuments found frequently on Malta itself and on the neighboring island of Gozo. After the Phoenicians, came the Carthaginians; after the Cartha-

ginians, the Romans; and after the Romans, the Normans. Then came the Arabs, then the Knights of St. John, and after the Knights of St. John, first the French and then the British.

It is a long story, with every chapter curiously full of interest. The casual reader cannot go far astray, no matter where he turns, whether it is to the shipwreck of St. Paul on his voyage from Caesarea to Rome, the coming of the Arab, or the coming of the Norman. From a political point of view, the most notable incident is, of course, "the great siege" and the way in which Malta under the Knights of St. John helped to save Europe, some three and a half centuries ago, when the tide of the Ottoman conquest was running at the full. Early in the sixteenth century, the Knights had been driven by the Turks out of Rhodes, and, after some eight years of wandering, a new home was assigned to them by the Emperor Charles V on the island of Malta. From the first it seemed to be taken for granted that, sooner or later, they would have to meet the Turk again. The Knights of St. John were marked out, in a curious way, as the champions of Christendom, and, the Turk being what he was, another trial of strength was regarded as inevitable.

Both sides prepared for the struggle, the Turk pushing outward into Europe, conquering and enslaving, whilst the Knights of St. John cast up fortifications on the rocky promontory above the Grand Harbor at Malta, and waited. It was not until 1565 that the storm broke. But, in the May of that year, the Sultan Suliman II sent an army and a fleet against Malta, powerful enough, so he thought, to achieve his purpose and force the Knights into submission. For four months the Knights and the Maltese, under the famous Grand Master Jehan Parisot de la Valette, resisted all attacks made upon them, and, in the end, on September 8, the Turks were defeated, and driven in confusion to their ships. The Sultan, roused to tremendous wrath by such an affront to his arms, determined, like Philip of Spain, after the defeat of the Armada, some years later, to try again, with a force so great as to preclude all possibility of defeat. But the plan was never realized, and the siege of Malta marked the commencement of that decline of the Ottoman power in Europe which has gone on, from century to century, ever since.

The siege also marked the zenith of the power and prestige of the Knights of St. John. Thence onward, they lapsed steadily from their old ideals, and when they were finally driven from Malta by Napoleon, in 1798, they had long ceased to command the respect of Christendom.

Editorial Notes

NEW YORK is once more between the Tammany pot and the Republican kettle. Is a serious attempt really being made at last to tackle and get rid of the Tammany tiger, or is it the same old story? The coming municipal election has all the old, familiar earmarks. There are the same well-worn issues: street-car fares, electricity, gas rates and "home rule." While Mayor Hylan is a general favorite in spite of millions of dollars increase in the budget, all the big papers plump for the fusion candidate, Major Curran, who has been chosen by anti-Tammany organizations. New York appears to be moving in the familiar circle. Every time a mayor is elected, he is sure to be the coming savior of the metropolis, the Hercules who shall sweep out the Augean stables; and every time he goes out he is the most abused man in the community. Hylanism is under fire, and a new candidate has arrived with "special fitness for the post." In the long run the voter, who is the person most interested, learns the lesson that there is after all very little difference between these Tweedledums and Tweedledees of New York politics.

THE idea of a mirage in the middle of London met with some kindly and amused criticism. It also aroused the Londoners' curiosity. They flocked to see if there was any truth in the report and those who came to scoff remained to go down on their knees trying to get a glimpse of the pool of water between Buckingham Palace and the Admiralty Arch—there and yet not there. Some had no difficulty at all in seeing motor cars and other vehicles cross the gleaming ford, their reflections clearly reproduced on the non-existent water. No fabulous castles or mountains or even ordinary buildings were mirrored on that plain straight road, but just the water. People turned from one to another to confirm their conviction; some took photographs. The scene appeared quite clearly on the focussing glass of the camera but never a gleam of water on the finished photograph. Mildly curious about most things, the Londoner has felt a decided thrill at this little pavement sensation.

CUT in stone over the entrance to one municipal building in eastern United States is the truism that the "people are not well governed unless the laws are equitably enforced." Especially does this apply to the tax laws, for not only does non-enforcement permit the guilty ones to evade paying their just share but it allows them to shift their burden onto the shoulders of those who do pay. An idea of how many recalcitrants there are may be gained from the statement of the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue to the effect that it has collected \$3,666,000 in delinquent taxes and penalties in the past three weeks. Such work should be commended and redoubled, for, according to reports, the government has lost billions of dollars by "not enforcing the law."

THE remarkable manner in which people totally unaccustomed to schedules and official questions tackled the numerous papers that they were obliged to sign during the war—and after—is good proof that people will rise to any emergency. Those official papers were no child's play. People of good education were puzzled over the instructions and notes accompanying them. Those less cumbered with learning attacked the problem in a light-hearted way. Nothing daunted them. Authentic letters received by the government offices show much spirit and not a little humor. One runs: "Dear Sir, My husband has joined the Army, will you please send me his elopement money?"